

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

Bombay Gazette

No. 55,901—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Where all communications must be
Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSAILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL
AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at	Tons
15th Mar.	SALETTA	6000	MARSAILLES	10500
15th Mar.	SALETTA	6000	MARSAILLES	10500
15th Mar.	SALETTA	6000	MARSAILLES	10500
15th Mar.	SALETTA	6000	MARSAILLES	10500
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15th Mar.	SALETTA	6000	MARSAILLES	10500
15th Mar.	SALETTA	6000	MARSAILLES	10500

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to con-
necting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day
of sailing. All Passengers must attend at
that place at 12.30 p.m. for medical inspection
by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board
till 11 AM.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA", 7,000 tons, will
leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNES-
DAY, 19th MARCH, 1913, direct for
MARSAILLES, FLYMOUTH, and LON-
DON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS
only at SPECIAL FARES.

SINGLE. RETURN.
"A" rate, "B" rate, "C" rate, "D" rate,
To Marseilles Rs. 24 or Rs. 45, to London Rs. 72 or
To London Rs. 67 or Rs. 52, to 94 or 50.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay
fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking
Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan,
and return tickets are issued on favourable
terms.

For accommodation and further informa-
tion, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERN- MENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers. Tons. Captains. To sail on

1913.

Habsburg 3979 E. Seberich 16th Mar.

Cleopatra 4039 N. Chersich 1st April

Semiramis 3999 P. Paviasich 16th April

Galilea 8000 G. Gullhuber 1st May

Habsburg 3979 E. Seberich 16th May

Cleopatra 4039 N. Chersich 1st June

ORDINARY LINE VIA KARACHI.

Steamers. Tons. Captains. To sail on

1913.

F. Ferdinand 6046 P. A. Leva 28th Mar.

Austria 7688 D. Cosulich 28th April

China 6017 N. Giuriovich 28th May

 Persia 5895 G. Bartole 28th June |

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 500

To Trieste or Venice and back .. Rs. 570 to 614

To London via Trieste and back .. 570 to 614

1038

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 250

To Trieste or Venice and back .. 525

To London via Trieste .. 425 to 449

To London via Trieste and back .. 425 to 449

723

*Fares according to class of Railway.

*Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450

To Trieste or Venice and back .. 675

To London via Trieste .. 529 to 594

To London via Trieste and back via .. 529 to 594

633 to 693

*Fares according to route and class on
Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO
YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS
are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via
Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, Tauern, and
other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by Messageries
Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa
Nazionale de Servizi Marittimi from Genoa
or Naples to Bombay, or by North German
Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO,
PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-
KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND
Kobe.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. To sail about

Persia .. 5895 G. Bartole 7th April 1913.

For further particulars regarding pas-
sages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via

1913 Mar. 15th Mar. 11 a.m. P.D. direct

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There is an ancient custom which appears to have fallen into
disuse, probably due to the misfortune or greed of the trade generally in
arranging no limit in the direction of bulk, excepting, perhaps, with the con-
fectioner whose toothsome, dainty, and moderate sized imitations in chocolate
and sugar excite the appetite of both young and old of both sexes. We refer
to presentations at Easter-time to friends and relations of the

EASTER EGG

which is believed to be a Christian emanation, borrowed from, and based on,
the Pagan belief that the egg is the symbol of resurrection. When the presen-
tation of the real egg enclosed in cotton wool became obsolescent the
draper and haberdasher adopted imitations in magnified forms and fitted
them with small ware and articles suitable for Easter-day presentation, the
jeweller did the same to case his little fancies, and so did all kindred trades.
The Easter egg began to grow in size year by year to enormous proportion out-
sizing those of the emu and the ostrich, surpassing the egg of the moa and even
larger in proportion to the egg found fossil in Madagascar, the produce of the
extinct (eggs) and which had a capacity equal to that of 148 eggs of the
common fowl. In this materialistic age, however the giver of Easter gifts does
not worry his mind as to whether his gifts should resemble inform the real
reproductive body produced by the domestic hen. To-day the tendency is to
give something of some permanent value and something useful. What more
acceptable gift can be imagined than a

GOERZ TENAX CAMERA

with which it is possible to secure the best pictorial record of your EASTER
HOLIDAYS (may be on the Hills of Khandalla, Mathuran or Mahabeshwar).
Records in embryo to be developed and matured as finished pictures on your
return to Town. The GOERZ TENAX CAMERA is indisputably

THE WORLD'S BEST

The result in every case can be foretold and it will be certain as the
shining of the sun in India TO-MORROW and the DAY AFTER. You
suffer no loss from wasted films nor disappointments. Every snap is a picture
when you are equipped with a GOERZ CAMERA.

Particulars of the VEST POCKET TENAX and other models
may be obtained from the Sole Agents.

MARCK & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

G. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock; consign-
ments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a specialty) prepared with Eggs.

HORS D'OEUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home
Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and
DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTLES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of
various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

Firms.

Wines and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and
DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

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Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

Firms.

Wines and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP .. Rs. 1,200,000
RESERVE FUND .. Rs. 1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY ON SHARE-
HOLDERS .. Rs. 1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar Hongkong New York

Bombay Calcutta Rangoon

Canton Kobe Shanghai

Colombo Madras Singapore

Delhi Hongkong Tientsin

Foodchow Malacca Yokohama

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 851 of 1912.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., a firm carrying on business as Auctioneers, at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiffs, Vs.

AHMED MIYA HASSAN MIYA, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan, inhabitant, residing at Memon Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay, Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 23rd day of January, 1913, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the plaintiffs abovesaid, all the right, title and interest of the defendant Ahmed Miya Hassan Miya in the lands and premises hereinafter mentioned or as much of them as shall be necessary subject to the rights of the property first described to the rights of the mortgagees without prejudice to their rights to deal with the said property in terms of their security.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land of Foras tenure containing by admeasurement 1185 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 264, 265 New No. 12790, Old Survey No. 2-383, and New Survey No. 2-3457, together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward No. 7191, 7192 and Street Nos. 7 and 2, and all which premises are situated at Delisle Road, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Balaji Dhandji Kale Patel, on or towards the West by the property of the Mahomed Azamkhan, on or towards the North by Cross Lane between Delisle Road and Haines Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Foras tenure containing by admeasurement 700 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 65, New No. 662, Old Survey Nos. 2027 to 2032, 2028, 2156, 2157, 2130, 2036, 2037, 2027, 2013, 2016, 2131, 2134, and 2153, and New Survey Nos. 3110, 3112, 3166, 3167, and 3169, together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 3426, and Street No. 925, and all which premises are situated at and on the South side of Jail Road South at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Khatun Makani and partly by the property of Ibrahim Daniel, on or towards the West by Tandel Street, on or towards the North by Jail Road South, and on or towards the South by the property of Ebrahim Jettaykar.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or claims on the above named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should, on or before the 11th day of April, 1913, lodge in my office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 11th day of February, 1913.

N. D. GHARDA,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, M. W. S., Bombay, at his office in Marine Lines, up to 1-0 P.M. (S.T.), on MONDAY, 17th March, 1913, for the following:—

(i). Annual Biennial and Quadrennial and petty repairs to MILITARY BUILDINGS, in the Bombay Sub-Division, including all works and repairs, not exceeding Rs. 2,500 in value in each case.

Approximate value of Tender Rs. 10,000
(ii). Dockyard Sub-Division " 10,000
(iii). " Colaba " " 10,000
(iv). " Deolali " " 10,000
(v). " Santa-Cruz " " 5,000

2. The amount of each Tender is not guaranteed it may be more or less and the contractor SHALL BE BOUND to carry out in terms of his contract any additional work of the nature of his Tender which he may be directed to do and he shall have no claim against Government should the value of work done be less than the amount entered in the Tender.

3. Tender must be submitted in the prescribed form and all particulars regarding the contract can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

4. Tenders will be opened in the presence of those who choose to attend and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

5. Earnest money Rs. 100 must accompany the Tender and it will be returned immediately to all unsuccessful Tenderers.

6. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit with the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, a sum amounting to 10 per cent. of the estimated amount of the Tender within 10 days of receiving notification of the acceptance of his Tender.

N. KIRBY, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
A.C.R.E., Bombay, M.W.S.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, M. W. S., Bombay, at his office in Marine Lines, up to 1 P.M. (S.T.), on Monday, 17th March, 1913.

i. Supply of Materials for works and repairs at Bombay and Santa-Cruz in 1913-14 approximately Rs. 2,000.

ii. Supply of Materials for works and repairs at Deolali in 1913-14; approximately Rs. 500.

2. Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed form and all particulars regarding the contract can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

3. Tenders will be opened in the presence of those who choose to attend and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Earnest money Rs. 100 must accompany the Tender and it will be returned immediately to all unsuccessful Tenderers.

N. KIRBY, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
A.C.R.E., Bombay, M.W.S.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhoob Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Receipts, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-6. No. 6 Dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT 1ST ENGINEER, for the Love Grove Sewage Pumping and Air Compressor Station. Salary Rs. 350 per month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 per month to Rs. 400 with free quarters. The appointment is pensionable under the Municipal Pension Regulations. Applicants should have served a full apprenticeship in Engineering Works preferably in Europe, and have some knowledge of Electric Working and be in possession of a 1st Class B.O.T., or Bombay Boiler Act, certificate. Age must not exceed 35.

Applications giving full particulars of early training and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, which will not be returned, will be received by the Undersigned not later than the 31st March, 1913.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality,
Municipal Office, 12th March, 1913.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at "Villa Ghita," Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1913, at 10-30 A.M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1912.

2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the directors.

By Order of the Board,

C. N. WADIA & COY.,
Agents,

The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 20th March, 1913, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 20th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT DELHI.

KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir G. St.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th March, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, a very large and valuable stock of goods, including:—

French-made oak wood and blackwood French-polished dining-room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, by J. H. Roberts, etc., also English made furniture, such as English antique copper panel side board, dinner wagon, dining table, round dining table, arm chairs, Chesterfield couch, tapestry, upholstered easy chairs, hall cabinet, card table, lady's secretariat oxidized glass brackets, iron single and double bedsteads, almirahs clothes and hanging presses, dressing washstand and writing tables, cut glassware, by J. H. Roberts, rich carved ware, fancy carvings, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpets, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots and baskets such as Pritchardia grandis and other palms, Maiden hair and gold ferns and other flowering plants, etc., the property of Frank Harrison, Esq., of Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Co.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 5 p.m., (S.T.), on the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th March, 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CHINESE DECORATIVE PORCELAIN AND WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS, AND ARTISTIC JAPANESE FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1913, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Meadows Street, Fort, a consignment of Chinese porcelain, consisting of large jardinières, vases of various designs, large decorated and coloured flower pots, jars, plates, blue and white jars and plates, old Persian helmets, shields, old Indian brass chains, carved Persian coconut, bowls, jade pieces, amber rosaries, also a collection of artistically designed and carved Japanese pedestals, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, tables, and teapots.

Goods will be on view two days previous to sale. Catalogues may be obtained of the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 13th March, 1913.

WINE & SPIRITS BEER.

ASK FOR

SUTTON CARDEN'S

LONDON OLD TOM GIN.

"SOFT AS CREAM,"

Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT MODY

& CO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:

MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,

VICTORIA TERMINUS,

AND

MESSRS. DANISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

GAIETY THEATRE.

6-30 TWO HOUSES 10 NIGHTLY

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF

MISS GLADYS KERR.

CUBBY KING.

COMTESSE OLGA.

SIGNORA CARMELITA.

OUR PRESENT CINEMA PICTURES.

BARODA WEDDING FEST VITIES.

BOMBAY RACES.

THE PATH OF DESTINY.

LOOK OUT ON SATURDAY.

FOR THE RETURN VISIT OF

THE MALAGAS.

The Famous Whirlwind Dancers.

ALL NEW SONGS, ALL NEW DANCES.

Also Our Great "STAR" FILM.

FOR LOVE IS LIFE.

MOST POWERFUL DRAMA EVER FILMED.

Beautifully Coloured, 3,600 Feet in length.

They are only two of our

SPECIAL FEATURES.

WATCH THE PAPERS CLOSELY

For Full Particulars.

Our Prices always same and will be

the same.

TWO HOURS' AMUSEMENT.

TOWN HALL.

CONCERT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

T. E. LORD

AND

LADY SYDENHAM

AND

T. E. REAR ADMIRAL

PEIRSE & Mrs. PEIRSE.

In aid of the Relatives of the Seven

Men belonging to H. M. Ship

"PERSEUS," who lost their

lives in H.M.S. "PERSEUS."

Cutter in Persian Gulf, whilst

engaged in the suppression

of the Arms Traffic.

ABOUT THE 1st WEEK

IN APRIL.

Given by the combined Officers and

Ship's Companies of H.M. Ships

"HIGHLYER," "PHILOMEL,"

AND "SPHINX."

Reserved Seats, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2.

Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

MAIDANIA.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

THURSDAY, 13th March,

CINDERELLA DANCE.

Farewell Performance of the

14th KING'S HUSSARS.

Special Characteristic Programme of Scotch

Dance, Music

and

HIGHLAND DANCES

by the

CAMERON

HIGHLANDERS.

The Rink floor will be reserved alternately

for public dancing, and the Dances by the

Cameron Highlanders.

It is requested that as far as possible

gentlemen wishing to dance will appear in

Evening Dress. Dance Tickets can be

obtained on application at the Rink Office.

The Management reserve the right to

refuse the issue of Tickets upon application,

or to cancel any Tickets that may have been

issued in error.

Admission to Garden—Re. 1.

SATURDAY, 15th MARCH,

CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL,

at 5-30 to 7-0.

RACES AND SPORTS

PRIZES.

FANCY DRESS.

FANCY DRESS.

The wearers of the 20 best costumes

(40 boys, 10 girls) will be given

tickets for all Side-Shows avail-

able for one week.

GENERAL SKATING.

Usual Evening Session, 7 to 8.30.

At 9-30

SCOTCH NIGHT.

SCOTCH NIGHT.

Special Performance of Scotch Music and

Dances by the

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

Admission to Garden—Annas 8.

Scotch Dinner, including Baggit.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MOST WONDERFUL

WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

SENSATIONAL & EXPENSIVE

ENGAGEMENT

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH,

AT THE

EXCELSIOR.

ANNIE ABBOTT.

THE LITTLE GEORGIA

MAGNET,

Who has appeared before

His (late) Majesty King

Edward VII,

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA,

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY,

THE SHAH OF PERSIA,

and other leading Crowned Heads

of the World.

THE GREATEST PHENO-

MON SINCE THE

CHRISTIAN ERA.

What is the mighty force that has

baffled the Scientific World.

COME AND SEE

AT

THE EXCELSIOR.

SATURDAY, 15th MARCH.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT,

THE PERJURED

! CONFESSION.

DRAMA & TRAGEDY.

ANCIENT GREECE

A Trip amongst Antiquities.

THE GLORY OF

WIFFLES,

A Popular Favourite's Comicalities.

THE VANDAL LEOPARD.

The Beast. The Statue. The Police.

PATHE'S ANIMATED

GAZETTE.

Current European Events Illustrated.

THREE SHOWS:—6-30, 8-30, and 10 P.M.

SPECIAL SHORT

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants,

&c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted

in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3

lines, Rs. 1. Each succeeding line, annas

B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterilly 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.

Fuel & Cylinder Oils.

WAX.

CANDLES.

B.

O.

C.

PETROL.

MOTOR OILS

A. & B.

Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co., CALCUTTA-BOMBAY-MADRAS-KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCK BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer *Patali*, 1,929 tons, Captain W. H. Bamher, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 120 deck passengers.

The French mail steamer *Varre*, 2,514 tons, Captain Canal, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer *Arabian*, 2,507 tons, Captain J. G. De Broon, will sail to-day for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer *Kasra*, 504 tons, Captain C. R. King, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 13 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

The steamer *Finlay*, 717 tons, Captain T. Featherston, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 19 deck passengers.

The steamer *Bricmont*, 2,577 tons, Captain D. Jones, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer *Deas*, 949 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, will sail to-day for Bombay via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Post office at Khar, telegraphed to the Post Office, Bombay, on the 11th instant, as regards the native craft, sunk in 7 fathoms, bearing from Marora light house S. 33° W. 1.13 miles, that the wreck has now been discovered.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H.M.S. *Highflyer*, Capt. R. A. Nuzent, R.N. Flagship.

H.M.S. *Phlegeton*, Comdr. F. A. L. R. N.

H.M.S. *Sphinx*, Comdr. Geo. J. Todd, R.N.

R.I.M.S. *Mintola*, Comdr. G. H. Finnis, R.M.N.

H.T. *Placer*, Comdr. Andrews, R.M.N.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR. 12.

African Monarch, 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

Bacon, 2,552 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

City of Marseilles, 2,250 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

Fea, 757 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

Hedra, 800 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

Hindia, 3,398 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

Lafayette, 2,564 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

Lebanon, 2,564 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

Marmaris, 2,564 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

Mantia, 2,564 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

Norfolk, 2,564 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

Orizaba, 2,564 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

Shah Jahan, 2,564 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

Washington, 2,564 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK—MAR. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels, Tonnage, Capt. Devt. Date, Agents.

B. Graf Tessa, 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

G. H. W. W. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

D. E. C. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

F. C. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

G. S. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

H. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

I. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

J. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

K. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

L. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

M. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

N. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

O. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

P. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

Q. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

R. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

S. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

T. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

U. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

V. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

W. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

X. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

Y. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

Z. 2,503 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Karachi, 2,516 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

2 Sicilia, 2,517 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

3 Beschey, 2,517 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

4 L. 2,517 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

5 L. 2,517 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

6 L. 2,517 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

7 L. 2,517 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

8 L. 2,517 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

9 L. 2,517 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

10 L. 2,517 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

11 L. 2,517 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

12 L. 2,517 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

13 L. 2,517 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

14 L. 2,517 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

15 L. 2,517 Dakers, T.M. & Co.

ARRIVALS

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
12	L. 2,517	Penny	Karachi, Mar-10

DEPARTURES

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination
12	Newburn	Groves	Antwerp, 10
	Newburn	Groves	Calcutta, 10
	Newburn	Groves	Shanghai, 10
	Newburn	Groves	Tientsin, 10
	Newburn	Groves	Yokohama, 10
	Newburn	Groves	Calcutta, 10
	Newburn	Groves	Calcutta, 10
	Newburn	Groves	Calcutta, 10
	Newburn	Groves	Calcutta, 10
	Newburn	Groves	Calcutta, 10

The following vessels have been put under way:

1. *Kasra*, for Persian Gulf, via Karachi.

2. *Varre*, for Marseilles, via Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGES FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND MEMORIAL NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8s. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER FRESH ENCIES.

BIRTH.
CALVERT—On 6th inst., at Rohak, the wife of Hubert Calvert, I.C.S., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Legislative Council Meeting, 12 noon.
Rev. R. M. Gray's lecture at Sassoon Mechanics Institute, 6-30 p.m.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"Maidonia," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India (Cinema), Charni-road, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior (Cinema), 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Maxim: To everything there is a blessing and to every favour a blight.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.
The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya," with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden at 8 p.m. on the 9th instant, and is expected to arrive here at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.
The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Saisette," with the English Mails, will leave Bombay for Aden, at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]
The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Train	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madrass Mail	6-00	23-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter.)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	10-35	8-0
Madrass Express	12-20	14-20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes earlier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ... do do for Calcutta ... do do for Madras ...

Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Train	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Gazette Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

RADIO MESSAGES.—The transport "Pasey" is expected to leave Bombay at noon on the 12th instant. Radio messages will be accepted up to 8 p.m. of the 14th.

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYM KHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut. Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Habsburg" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday the 16th. Letters, etc., for Aden and other ports will also be despatched by this steamer.

RETIREMENT OF MR. P. H. DASTUR.—A notice has been issued under the signature of several prominent people of a preliminary meeting to consider measures to be taken to give Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, a public entertainment on the eve of his approaching retirement, and to raise a public memorial in his name. The meeting is to be held in the Municipal Council Hall, at 8 p.m., on Saturday next. Among the signatories of the notice are the Hon. Sir Jamshedji Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir D. M. Petit, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Sir Jagmohanadas Varjandas, Messrs. Bomanji D. Petit, Ismail J. Tata, M. T. H. R. Greav, Jehangir B. Marban, Narottam Morari Gokuldas and several others.

SERVICES OF INDIA SOCIETY.—Mr. F. T. Brooks, who has lived thirteen years in India as an Indian, and who is acquainted with every province and in constant and intimate touch with the people of the land, will deliver a series of four lectures for thoughtful men and women of all creeds, in the hall of the Prarthana Samaj, Gurgaon, on the 13th, 14th, 17th, and 18th, March, at 6-45 p.m. The subject being "The World-Problem of India." Presidents—13th, Thursday, Justice Sir Narayan C. Chandra vankar; 14th, Friday, 3rd lecture, 17th Monday the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh; 4th lecture, 18th Tuesday Mr. K. D. Daphtary, N. G. Chandavarkar, K. Natarajan, C. M. Cursetji, R. N. Choudhary, G. K. Devdhar, Kalyandas G. Desai, G. K. Parekh, Lalubhai V. Vimaladatt, and others.

GOVERNOR'S GIFT TO VICTORIA GARDENS.—H. E. Lord Sydenham has kindly presented to the collection at the Victoria Gardens a valuable and rare specimen, viz.—The Beatrix antelope (oryx beatrix) of Western Beisa. This animal has never before been exhibited in the garden collection. The only other animal of the same genus that has been in the garden collection is the Beisa (oryx beisa), found in Abyssinia and Siamland, which was presented by the officers of the 3rd King's African Rifles to the garden in December 1905, and is still an inmate of the Gardens. There are five species of the Oryx Antelopes found in the desert regions of Africa and Arabia, distinguished by their straight or recurved horns of great length sloping backwards, more or less nearly in the plane of the face, and bushy. The general color is reddish brown, while that of the Beatrix antelope is whitish, both having black patches on the face.

METHODISM IN INDIA.—A correspondent writes: "The Bombay annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has just closed its twentieth session, which

has been the best of its history, and evidences the marked progress of Christianity in this section of India. The conference, composed of 100 members, besides many Indian members, was convened at Baroda, March 6th, and lasted for six days. Bishop J. W. Robinson, who has spent twenty years in missionary work in North India, presided. It was an inspiring gathering. As the report of the work being done and the progress made in different parts of the field, including Bombay, Poona, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Godhra, and neighbouring sections, were greatly rejoiced at the way the Gospel is being received and the head arguments of the conference were presented by Mr. Shapurji N. Gadhani, a shareholder in Messrs. Treacher and Company, who, on the 4th February last, was convicted by Mr. A. H. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and fined Rs. 300 for defaming Mr. Barlow, the chairman, and Dr. Santhar, Mr. Brown, Mr. Warden and Mr. Lattey, directors of the Company.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, with Mr. Saher and Mr. Thakore, appeared for Mr. Gadhani; while the Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Campbell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The circumstances under which the accused was charged have been published already when the Chief Presidency Magistrate tried the case in the Police Court.

The accused was charged, Mr. Inverarity stated in opening the case, with using certain words and actions of the shareholders of Messrs. Treacher and Company, which the directors considered defamatory. The exact words used by his client were not ascertained. According to his version, the accused had stated that the accounts were incorrect and misleading, and were upon the chairman interrupted him. He, saying, they were perfectly correct. The accused then said, "If you say so, then I say the accounts are false." Counsel contended that the Magistrate had dealt with the case from an entirely erroneous point of view, even admitting that his client used the word "false," he used it in the sense that they were merely incorrect and misleading. Mr. Gadhani was addressing a body of shareholders who had been for a considerable time past dissatisfied with the management of the company. They believed that the company was working at a loss and that it was to their benefit to wind it up. The accused's observations, counsel contended, were privileged. Newspaper reporters were excluded and only those interested in the company were present. His client was a member of the committee and took part in the affairs of the company. The company which had been floated by his uncle and other members of his family. There was a good deal of discrepancy as to the actual words used and the expression: "Juggling with figures," which was used by Mr. Kolah, but put into his client's mouth, even admitting that he had used the word, "false," Mr. Inverarity proceeded to argue, it was not used in its more significant sense. It was used merely as an equivalent to erroneous. Counsel said that he was going to argue, in the first instance, that even assuming that his client had committed the offence of defamation, he had not committed the offence of defamation. All that he (his client) meant, was that the accounts were incorrect and misleading.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

UNKNOWN HINDU'S DEATH.

On Tuesday evening, when the caretaker of a Hindu dharmashala was going his rounds, he noticed a Hindu, apparently a labourer, aged about 60, lying on the premises. The man had high fever and was unconscious. The Municipal doctor, who was called in, said that the patient would die soon, but did not give any reason for his sudden collapse.

The man died at about 7 p.m. and the body was removed to the Morgue, where Mr. G. E. Chalk opened an enquiry yesterday morning. Nobody came forward to identify the body, although information had been received by the police that the man was a Hindu. The enquiry had, therefore, to be adjourned, and the body has, meanwhile, been kept in the refrigerator attached to the Sir J. J. Hospital.

AMUSEMENTS.

A WONDERFUL WOMAN.

The announcement of the visit of that world-renowned lady, Miss Annie Abbott, to the Excelsior, creates great interest, and whatever speculations there may be, as to the wonderful power ascribed to "Little Georgia Magnet" as Miss Abbott is called, the mystery of it does not appear to have been solved. To put the matter briefly, Miss Abbott, a little lady of but seven stone weight, is the possessor of a mysterious power which enables her to resist the combined strength of ten men. She has travelled in various parts of the world with her strange entertainment, and wherever she has gone she has created profound amazement. Her performance is not an exhibition of strength or athletics in the usual sense of the term; it is merely a bright little woman and her inexplicable manipulation of some little-known but entirely natural force. Miss Abbott has appeared before many members of the Royal Family, and has been congratulated on her power.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the sun in Bombay at hour during the coming week. Hours stated in Bombay time; height of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.				
Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	
M. 12	March	h m	h m	
	10	0 32	28 1	
Tues.	11	0 49	27 4	
	11	1 20	27 3	
Wed.	12	1 21	27 6	
	12	1 55	28 11	
Thurs.	13	1 47	26 11	
	13	2 35	26 2	
Fri.	14	2 28	26 2	
	14	3 28	25 8	

LOW WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	
Mon.	March	h m	h m	
	10	6 57	19 6	
Tues.	11	6 37	17 4	
	11	7 4	17 11	
Wednes.	12	7 23	16 4	
	12	7 35	16 9	
Thurs.	13	7 9	16 9	
	13	8 25	16 9	
Fri.	14	8 32	21 9	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the coming week:—

Sunrise.	Sunset.
10 (Monday) do 6h. 51m. do 6h. 47m.	11 (Monday) do 6h. 45m. do 6h. 45m.
11 (Tuesday) do 6h. 45m. do 6h. 45m.	12 (Tuesday) do 6h. 45m. do 6h. 45m.
12 (Wednesday) do 6h. 45m. do 6h. 45m.	13 (Wednesday) do 6h. 45m. do 6h. 45m.
13 (Thursday) do 6h. 45m. do 6h. 45m.	14 (Thursday) do 6h. 45m. do 6h. 45m.
14 (Friday) do 6h. 45m. do 6h. 45m.	15 (Friday) do 6h. 45m. do 6h. 45m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, March 8th, 5-50 a.m.; Full Moon, March 15th, 10-10 p.m.; Last quarter, March 22nd, 6-25 p.m.; First quarter, March 29th, 2-47 p.m.

Some time ago a case was instituted under the Cantonment Code, against the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, for failing to make necessary repairs to his bungalow at Barrackpore.

Banerjee moved the High Court and obtained a rule for the transfer of the case from the file of the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, as he, in his capacity as Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, had initiated the proceedings.

On the 12th inst., Mr. Justice Fox and Mr. Justice Mallick discharged the rule, holding that Cantonment Magistrate was not precluded from trying the case.

The first of five University lectures on Indian art by Mr. S. N. Gupta, Lahore, was to have been delivered at the University Hall on the evening of the 12th inst.

A small conference of traffic officers belonging to railways serving Delhi has been convened to consider matters connected with the trade of that town in view of future expansions consequent on the establishment of the new Capital.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

TREACHER CO'S CASE.

APPEAL FROM THE ACCUSED DISMISSED.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Fawcett heard arguments on appeal in the appeal filed by Mr. Shapurji N. Gadhani, a shareholder in Messrs. Treacher and Company, who, on the 4th February last, was convicted by Mr. A. H. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and fined Rs. 300 for defaming Mr. Barlow, the chairman, and Dr. Santhar, Mr. Brown, Mr. Warden and Mr. Lattey, directors of the Company.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, with Mr. Saher and Mr. Thakore, appeared for Mr. Gadhani; while the Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Campbell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The circumstances under which the accused was charged have been published already when the Chief Presidency Magistrate tried the case in the Police Court.

The accused was charged, Mr. Inverarity stated in opening the case, with using certain words and actions of the shareholders of Messrs. Treacher and Company, which the directors considered defamatory. The exact words used by his client were not ascertained. According to his version, the accused had stated that the accounts were incorrect and misleading, and were upon the chairman interrupted him. He, saying, they were perfectly correct. The accused then said, "If you say so, then I say the accounts are false." Counsel contended that the Magistrate had dealt with the case from an entirely erroneous point of view, even admitting that his client used the word "false," he used it in the sense that they were merely incorrect and misleading. Mr. Gadhani was addressing a body of shareholders who had been for a considerable time past dissatisfied with the management of the company. They believed that the company was working at a loss and that it was to their benefit to wind it up. The accused's observations, counsel contended, were privileged. Newspaper reporters were excluded and only those interested in the company were present. His client was a member of the committee and took part in the affairs of the company. The company which had been floated by his uncle and other members of his family. There was a good deal of discrepancy as to the actual words used and the expression: "Juggling with figures," which was used by Mr. Kolah, but put into his client's mouth, even admitting that he had used the word, "false," Mr. Inverarity proceeded to argue, it was not used in its more significant sense. It was used merely as an equivalent to erroneous. Counsel said that he was going to argue, in the first instance, that even assuming that his client had committed the offence of defamation, he had not committed the offence of defamation. All that he (his client) meant, was that the accounts were incorrect and misleading.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, addressing the Court in support of the conviction, said that the bulk of the evidence for the prosecution was contained in the deposition of Mr. Gadhani, who, in his deposition, had admitted that he had used the word, "false," and that he had used it in the sense that the accounts were incorrect and misleading. The Hon. the Advocate-General further pointed out that no other attempt was made; but on the other hand the defence had called expert evidence to prove dishonesty on the part of the directors. The circumstances under which the expression was used, and the occasion when the statement was made, justified the conclusion at which the Magistrate arrived.

In delivering the judgment of the Court, Mr. Justice Batchelor said that there had been no doubt left as to the words used by the accused. As to the meaning of the expression, their Lordships could come to no conclusion, but the one arrived at by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Court thought the expression was interpreted by the Magistrate rather mildly. As to the privilege claimed by the accused, their Lordships said that the Magistrate had been made to prove good faith. The statement made by the accused himself and his counsel, Mr. Saher, showed that the defence averred that a deliberate attempt had been made by the directors, with dishonest intention, to deceive the shareholders. To make such an allegation against gentlemen of the position and influence which the directors of Messrs. Treacher and Company held in the commercial world was very serious. Before making a statement, the party should know whether or not it would do harm to the persons against whom it was made. The Court agreed with the lower Court in holding that the statement was defamatory. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

The Hon. the Advocate-General then asked if their Lordships, having the power to increase the amount of the fine, would do so, as the fine, in his opinion, was comparatively small.

Their Lordships did not think they would. Mr. Inverarity remarked that such an application certified malice on the part of the other side.

SHORT LIQUOR MEASURE.

Mr. Inverarity appeared yesterday at the Bombay High Court before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Fawcett to present an application on behalf of Bhicaji Rustumji, a liquor shop-keeper in Surat, for revision of the order passed by Mr. Desai, Honorary Magistrate, Surat, who had convicted the petitioner of selling liquor with short measure and fined him Rs. 55.

The appellant stated that he owned a liquor-shop in Surat. One day, during the Dewali holidays, when his shop was crowded, a Shawkar came in and offered him six annas. He served him with liquor for that amount. Soon after the shop was raided by Mr. Desai. The liquor was seized and his men. His still was searched and marked coins were found. He was then charged with using small measures for selling liquor.

The Honorary Magistrate held that the accused had really received seven annas and sold liquor worth only six annas. The accused was fined Rs. 55.

Counsel submitted that there were many discrepancies in the evidence and that if the conviction was upheld it would go hard

with the petitioner who would lose his license, the only means of his and his family's maintenance.

After time accorded to Mr. Inverarity, their Lordships declined to interfere. The application was rejected.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

PETITION TO SET ASIDE ELECTION OF DR. MISARI.

The hearing of the application of Mr. Khimji H. Kavanji to set aside the election of Dr. L. H. Misari, who had been declared a duly elected representative of the Mandvi Ward,

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DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	Ra. a.
Mavrodaphnos, Manufacture's Speciality, very old ...	2 8
Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884 ...	5 4
Saravali, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality ...	2 6
Malvasia, White ...	2 10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3 0
White do. do. ...	3 8
Port Wine, White old dry ...	1 12
Port Wine, Red ...	1 12
Moscatto, very old, light flavoured ...	2 0

TABLE WINES.

Moscatto, Vin de table, Red ...	1 6
Demostica, Vin de table, Red ...	1 10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red ...	1 12
Achoes, Vin de table, White, (very old) ...	2 8
Moscatto, Vin de table, White ...	1 8
Demostica, Vin de table, White ...	1 12

SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.

Achoes, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884 ...	5 4
Marsala de l'Achaia ...	1 10
Malaga de l'Achaia ...	1 10
Vermouth de l'Achaia ...	1 12

SUPERIOR BRANDIES.

Vintage of 1900 (one crown) ...	3 8
" 1895 (two crown) ...	4 0
" 1890 (Princes) ...	5 0
" 1887 (Royal) ...	6 0

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"The sweetest toned piano in the world."
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The worthy and reliable models which bear our own name and which have been known in India for forty years.
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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.



Bombay Gazette

Thursday, 13th March, 1913

LORD ROBERTS AND TERRITORIALS.

With the coming of spring and the drill season, our greatest General has restarted work with renewed energy and, as we may gather from this morning's telegram, means to devote the remainder of his days to the endeavour to induce the British nation to wake up to its military responsibilities. The present week is an exceptionally busy one with him. In addition to sending messages to his supporters in various parts of the country, he has already addressed a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Territorials—an Association which can perhaps do more than any other to make the force efficient. As at present constituted, it can never be, or at least, as at present constituted, no one can do more to improve it than the body of employers represented by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, for it is with them rather than with the able-bodied men capable of bearing arms that the responsibility for non-success lies. Our Military Correspondent, a distinguished General Officer, is not despondent concerning the Territorials. He credits them with zeal and has at times told us of the good work they have done at manoeuvres and on the rifle-range, but he has pointed out the difficulties the men labour under in the unwillingness of employers to grant them leave of absence either for training or for an afternoon's drill. It was well then that Lord Roberts impressed upon the Chambers, that is the employers, the lessons of the Franco-German War and the present conflict in the Balkans—the most striking of these being the necessity for preparedness in the case of Great Britain especially, the vital necessity for a strong, efficient, and well-trained and equipped army to support the first line of defence.

Lord Roberts is of course an advocate of some form of conscription, though he would be content if only an adequate proportion of men capable of bearing arms were taught to do so. At present our minimum training is less than the minimum of any army or militia in the world and in the words of Lord Roberts' "Message to the Nation," the proposal to give six months' training after war breaks out is so amazing as to be unworthy of consideration. Readiness for war, at any time it may arise, is the purpose aimed at by every European nation and nowadays when war breaks out with the greatest suddenness and the stake at issue between two nations going to war would be

so gigantic, the temptation to secure the advantage of the initiation and to commence hostilities without declaration of war could hardly be resisted. The necessity for preparedness is greater now than ever it was. Six months' training after the outbreak of war, cannot be relied upon. As Lord Roberts said, in his appeal to employers, "supposing we could calculate on being given six months' warning, can we feel absolutely certain that the few patriotic employers who have allowed their men to join the Territorial Army and are good enough to spare them for a week or a fortnight's training yearly, would or could consent to their being taken away for six months, during which time their business would go to pieces while their competitors in trade, who have refused to allow their men to serve their country would be reaping great benefit from their selfishness and want of patriotism?" If more than a few patriotic employers refuse to permit their men to become Territorials and to undergo adequate training, some other method of recruiting must of necessity be resorted to, for the strength and efficiency of an Army to support the Navy must be ensured whether invasion by a foreign power be possible or not.

The lessons of past wars, as of the present, sufficiently illustrate the wisdom of Lord Roberts' demand for a strong and well trained army. If Turkish military administration had not grown lax the result of the conflict with the Allied States would have proved very different. That is generally admitted by military critics. If we had had a sufficient number of trained men to send to South Africa in the early stages of the war, our labours would have been much lighter. But Lord Roberts made special reference to the Franco-German War. There, we know the French, from having an army without any means of expansion, were forced, after the first few weeks, to employ hastily raised levies. Those levies, even in greatly superior numbers, were no match for the highly-trained German soldiers. On one occasion, towards the end of the war, a point made by Lord Roberts in his "Message,"—thirty-five thousand German soldiers "found themselves engaged with a force of these recently-raised levies, numbering between 140,000 and 150,000. They had been given such training as was possible while war was going on, for four and a half months. They were brave men fighting for their own country and in their own country and what happened? Within a month sixty thousand of them were killed, wounded prisoners or missing, with the remaining eighty thousand men driven over the Swiss frontier and there interned." If the four and a half months' training, amid influences and conditions calculated to inspire men with ardour, could not make an efficient army, what can we expect of the six months we are counting on giving our levies in an emergency? Lord Roberts' patriotic zeal is unfortunately not infectious and he does not rouse a sufficiently enthusiastic response to satisfy those who are anxious for the safety of the Empire; but the veteran Field Marshal is not discouraged and he has a capable lieutenant in General Bethune who is to engage in a promising demonstration at Wolverhampton to-morrow.

A COMPETITION-WALLA.

The late Dr. Thornton was one of the first batch of 'Competition-Wallas' to come out to India when this new class of Civil Servants was rather looked down upon as bookish men; but the Mutiny breaking out the very next year after his arrival, he showed by his resourceful and courageous behaviour during that crisis, that Sir John Kaye acknowledges, he "was bent on proving that the reproach levelled at the new order of civilians that they were men of books not men of action was unproved and unjust." He was one of the many junior civilians who furnished bright examples to the historian of that memorable struggle of that activity of British manliness which served the Empire in that great convulsion. His conduct inspired by his own sudden impulse in cutting away the bridge of boats over the Sutlej to prevent the onward march to Delhi of some of the mutinied regiments of the Sepoys in the Punjab, attracted special attention at the time. He was of the same age as Sir Raymond West recently dead and both came out together to this country and it is somewhat remarkable that both saw service during the Mutiny—Thornton in the Punjab and West in the Southern Mahratta Country—though both in their subsequent careers were noted for their judicial and secretarial work with the pen rather than as men of action. Thornton was long Secretary to the Punjab Government and left an enduring mark on the administration of that province under the Lieutenant-Governors. Under the influence of Sir Donald McLeod he greatly encouraged Oriental

studies and the acquisition of knowledge through the vernacular, and was that statesman's helpmate in founding the Punjab University. In the Punjab he also became intimate with our frontier relations and was called away to Calcutta to the Foreign Office to act in the place of Sir Charles Aitchison another Punjab civilian. Under Lord Lytton he organised the great Delhi Durbar of 1877 with the late Sir Owen Tudor Burnes whom he greatly helped to make it a great success. He returned to the Punjab in the capacity of judge of the Chief Court there but he retired early putting in his minimum pensionable period of service. After his retirement in 1881 he published two excellent biographical works in which he turned his vast knowledge of Foreign Affairs in India to account.

THE MILITANTS.

Nothing apparently will quell the turbulence of the militant suffragettes, and, in these days, it is impossible to try flagellation. Sentenced to imprisonment, they 'hunger-strike' as they term it, and are liberated. As has been stated on many former occasions, the perpetrators of outrages openly trade on the fact that they can escape the consequences by the process of the 'hunger-strike,' which automatically procures the remission of their sentence. This is wrong, for not one would hold out to the point of real danger to health or to the verge of starvation, though they might come near to either. It is worth trying for if one should succumb not another would risk it. But we may be saved the experiment if the suggestion of a London contemporary be adopted. The idea put forth by the journal referred to is that Parliament shall pass a short Bill with two main provisions. The first of these would attach to all sentences passed for these offences the conditions which apply to penal servitude—namely that when a prisoner is let out for reasons of health it should be on license, which can be revoked as soon as health is restored. The second provision should be empowering the magistrate to impose a fine without the option of imprisonment, or a fine in addition to imprisonment. A few sharp fines it is held would probably serve to check their folly and wickedness—particularly if the amount were recoverable by distraint. They would care for their goods and chattels more than the Pethick-Lawrences did. Says our contemporary: "The real martyrs who go to the scaffold or serve out their terms of penal servitude, we can respect, however misguided we may think them. But these other martyrs who count offensively on the fact that, because they are women, the Government will not dare imprison them beyond the point at which their health is in danger are universally recognised as playing a game, and a game which the more man could not play." The suggested remedy might be tried as, alas, we may not revive the birch, the scold's bridle or the ducking-stool.

NUSHKI ROUTE THREE OR FOUR YEARS, AS VARIOUS BLUE-BOOKS AND CONSULAR REPORTS HAVE SHOWN, THE QUETTA-NUSHKI ROUTE HAS BEEN GROWING IN FAVOUR AMONGST MERCHANTS DISPATCHING CARAVANS INTO PERSIA, THE CAUSE NATURALLY BEING THE CONSTANT INSECURITY OF THE BUSHIRE AND BUNDAR ABBAS ROUTES. A STATEMENT OF TRADE DONE ON THE NUSHKI ROUTE HAS RECENTLY BEEN ISSUED AND THIS SHOWS THAT THE POPULARITY OF THIS ROUTE HAS NOT ONLY BEEN MAINTAINED BUT HAS INCREASED. THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE MERCHANDISE CARRIED BY CARAVANS THROUGH NUSHKI ROSE TO 37½ LAKHS IN THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1911-12, AND THIS YEAR THE FIGURES ARE STILL BETTER. THIS ROUTE, WHICH WAS FIRST OPENED SOME SIXTEEN YEARS AGO, HAS PRACTICALLY BEEN THE CAUSE OF THE MAINTENANCE OF TRADE WITH SOUTH-EAST PERSIA. SMALL IN VALUE, AS IS THE MERCHANDISE WHICH IS CARRIED OVER IT, YET IT SHOWS PRETTY CLEARLY HOW MUCH MORE ACTIVE A SPHERE OF COMMERCE SOUTH PERSIA MIGHT BE FOR BRITISH AND INDIAN FIRMS, IF THE DISORDER WERE EFFECTIVELY SUPPRESSED. ON THE NUSHKI ROUTE THINGS HAVE BEEN DONE AND THERE HAS BEEN A RESULT. THE ROAD HAS BEEN IMPROVED, EVENTUALLY A RAILWAY WAS LAID, ARRANGEMENTS FOR WATER, FOOD, AND FODDER SUPPLY HAVE BEEN MADE EFFICIENT, AND ABOVE ALL, THE SAFETY OF THE CARAVANS HAS BEEN ASSURED. IF SO MUCH CAN BE ACHIEVED ON A SMALL ROUTE, WHICH HAS BEEN ADOPTED ONLY AS AN UNWILLING ALTERNATIVE TO MORE CONVENIENT BUT UNSAFE ROADS, IT IS OBVIOUS WHAT AN IMPETUS TO TRADE WOULD RESULT FROM SECURITY THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH OF THE COUNTRY.

SIR ALLAN ARTHUR and Sir Frederick Hilday have been nominated members of the Bengal Legislative Council for two months.

Nothing is known so far, as to the composition of the Commission which is to enquire into India Office finance. The day on which the enquiry will begin has apparently not been settled.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

SYNDICALISTS AND EIGHT HOURS' DAY.

THE NEXT GREAT STRIKE.

An extraordinary feature of the present industrial unrest in Great Britain, is that momentous events are maturing, while the public, as a whole, seem to be blissfully unconscious that anything untoward is likely to disturb the ordinary course of life. The facilities of militant women suffragettes attract more attention than the indications of a conspiracy intended to subordinate Society to the tyranny of revolutionary Trade Unionism. Reflective persons, however, are conscious that the factors which brought about the upheaval of 1911-12, have not by any means been quiescent since the settlement of the last of the great strikes. Vaguely it has been felt that the explosive forces might be expected soon to give fresh evidence of their disruptive power. But, concerning the direction in which the outbreak of the next great labour revolt might be looked for—which, of the many points of possible outbreak, might be deemed the most likely to liberate the revolutionary powers now held in check—there has been entire perplexity. While intelligent observers have noted the activities of elements inimical to the existing social order, and have become convinced that subterranean agents have mined the ground in all directions, few of them can profess any certainty as to how or when or where the next great economic disturbance in the United Kingdom will originate. That uncertainty is to be attributed mainly to the insidious agitation carried on by the Syndicalists. It has been the purpose of the articles on British Labour Unrest that have appeared in these columns to indicate both the nature and extent of the present menace to industrial peace. The Syndicalist movement, proceeding along devious lines, is meeting with a success which must shortly have remarkable consequences. It is a success due entirely to the skill with which the propagandists of Industrial Unionism are impressing their ideas upon the minds of the rank and file of the organised workers. The advocates of direct action, repudiators of officials, are able to believe in doing things and compelling the nominal leaders of the Unions to recognise the accomplished fact. Hence, the helplessness of officials in face of unauthorised strikes and repudiated agreements. Hence, too, the inability of professionally anti-Syndicalist Labour M.P.s, who are also Trade Union officials to resist Syndicalist tendencies.

The most fervent "direct actionists" are to be found among the railway and transport workers; and, as they were the first to apply the principle of the general strike in England, so they have been the first to effect the basic idea of the Industrial Unionism. The amalgamation of all the railwaymen's societies, and the formation of a single organisation is now accomplished. It has been effected under conditions that must increase the uncertainty and disquietude of all thoughtful persons who are able to note the signs of the time. To the consternation of the National Union of Railway Men, and the National Union of Railway Men, has been given full power to inaugurate strike movements without any resort to a ballot of the members. Power to settle disputes on all grounds is also given to the Executive Committee but the authority vested in the Executive Committee is limited by the increasing readiness of the men to initiate action and to determine policy. The case of Driver Knox, the North-Eastern Railway employee, effectively revealed the fact that the rank and file are prepared to teach their alleged leaders, their business. "The revolt on the North Eastern," declared the official organ of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, "was wholly unauthorised and the method, adopted by the men, one which the Executive Committee could not sanction or condone. But they were obliged to deal with the situation which the men forced upon them, and they could do so only in accordance with the view of the strikers. According to 'The Syndicalist,' Knox's comrades determined to vindicate his reputation and, knowing how to go about it, while apparently their Union officials did not know, they proceeded by the method of direct action. The complete success of the method, in this instance, is undeniable. It compelled the Government to send down a special magistrate to re-try the charge on which Newcastle Justices had convicted Knox; and seven days after the strike began, it had been decided that the engine-driver was not drunk 'in the police sense' when the police said he was, and he was 'pardoned' and re-instated in his employment. Why did the Home Secretary send Mr. Chester Jones to Newcastle? The explanation is offered by the Syndicalists among the railway men who point out that a vast number of resolutions in favour of a national railway strike had been enthusiastically carried in all parts of the country. 'It was quite evident to the State,' writes one of these men who must be presumed to know what he is talking about, 'that if Knox's question were not settled in his favour, and quickly at that, there would be another strike of the railway men on a scale of immense magnitude.'

The transport workers were also threatening trouble; so were the seamen; and the miners might have found it opportune to have joined the common cause. It was a case of 'two evils, choose the lesser.' It was a bitter pill to swallow, but the only thing the capitalists' dread is action. So they climbed down on the question of Knox. The success thus achieved has immensely helped the Syndicalists' propaganda; and, it is not surprising that in consequence, there is growing evidence of widespread restiveness among railway and transport workers. The amalgamation of the Unions has enhanced their sense of power, and having realised some of the possibilities presented to organised labour, they are increasingly resentful of what they conceive to be inequitable and arbitrary conditions of employment. The National Union of Railway Men will at once proceed with the campaign in support of the new all-grades programme; and in regard to that matter, it is significant that the North Eastern men are now showing the way to the workers on the other companies' systems. Having instructed their representative to present the programme through the Conciliation Boards, they are doing nothing less than to proceed without their sanction and on no consideration shall there be an agreement to refer the programme to arbitration. The Company, too, are urged to negotiate in good time. The probability of a strike being necessary to force the demands is fully recognised and plans are being prepared, so that a strike, if necessary, may be declared at a period convenient for

the men. The programme includes an eight hours' day for all grades, an increase of 2s. per week for men whose pay is less than 30s. weekly and an entire remission of the methods of payment. But before everything may be deemed quite ready for a general stoppage of the railway services to enforce these claims, it is conceivable that the national strike may be precipitated by purely local and individual grievances. Allegations of "victimisation" are being freely made, and in the case of the Midland Company, for example, they have been recently rather numerous, though all the allegations save one, have been unsubstantiated on enquiry. Difficulties are also being created by the application of the theory of sabotage. This theory connotes many things besides the absolute wreckage of machinery. Railway men are being told that a rigid observance of the rules and regulations of the companies will have the effect of seriously disorganising the services. And already the Midland Company are confronted by the prospect of trouble over the dismissal of a guard, who alleges that he has been discharged, because he refused to do something which was contrary to the rules officially laid down by the Company for the guidance of their servants. The contention of the Company is that the rules are intended to be acted upon "in the absence of any other instructions," but it is obvious that there is here a cause for dispute which, at any moment, on one system or another, may bring about the strike that all railway men seem now to reckon on.

The prospect of a repetition of the general disorganisation of the railway service brought about in August 1911, is sufficient to alarm. Yet, the British public have realised that another national railway stoppage represents but a part of the experience they may have to endure at no distant date. So effectively have the Syndicalists worked within the last year or so, that the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress has now initiated a campaign entirely in consonance with the views of the Industrial Unionists. It is the crowning proof of the disillusionment of those labour politicians who had hoped that the new revolutionary movement could be checked by a few speeches. There has been a singular "slump" in this sort of denunciatory declamation and the inner coterie of the Trade Union Congress have now taken a step which admittedly "is likely to precipitate one of the most serious and revolutionary movements in the history of British Trade Unionism." The words are those of a well-informed Labour correspondent writing in one of the most influential of English provincial newspapers and are quoted here in support of the main contention of the present series of articles. Five months past, this writer assured us that the Parliamentary Council of the Trade Union Congress has had, under consideration, a question of national action in support of the demand for an eight hours' day and restriction or abolition of overtime. "The plans have now matured sufficiently to justify the statement that the National Trade Union leaders are in perfect harmony as regards their determination to inaugurate a revolutionary movement of this character. . . . If the aim of the movement is revolutionary, the means by which it is sought to attain their end are revolutionary. We are reminded of the words of Mr. Keir Hardie, who, at a recent meeting of the Trade Union leaders had under consideration a scheme for fixing a day on which after which no Trade Unionist would work longer than eight hours in any day but which has ceased to be a laughing matter. The Parliamentary Committee have decided to recommend the National Union of Railway Men to call a ballot of its members to take a vote on the question of national action in support of this campaign and choose between this revolutionary method of achieving it and a legislative solution."

The startling statements here reproduced were published in anticipation of an important meeting of the Trades Congress leaders. The results of that meeting, now known and in every respect they agree with the forecast given above. The Parliamentary Committee have decided to recommend the National Union of Railway Men to call a ballot of its members to take a vote on the question of national action in support of this campaign and choose between this revolutionary method of achieving it and a legislative solution. The results of that meeting, now known and in every respect they agree with the forecast given above. The Parliamentary Committee have decided to recommend the National Union of Railway Men to call a ballot of its members to take a vote on the question of national action in support of this campaign and choose between this revolutionary method of achieving it and a legislative solution. 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GERMAN ARMY INCREASE.

THE LEVY ON PROPERTY.

COMMENTS ON COLOGNE PAPER'S OUTCRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Mar. 12.

The Federal Ministers, presided over by Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, yesterday discussed the increase in the strength of the German Army, and approved the principle of a special levy on property.

The publicist, Herr Rudolf Martin, estimates that the Kaiser's share of the levy will be £295,000, Frau Krupp's £586,000, and that of Prince Henckel von Donnersmarck, £308,000.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The leader in the *Koelnische Zeitung* of the 11th inst. is the subject of much comment in Germany and France.

The German Press in general supports the journal's remarks as being an opportune warning to those Germans who are eager to win the affections of France. At the same time they point to the King's Speech and the speech of Mr. Asquith, as proving that there is no reason to believe that the situation has become serious.

The comments of the French Press are moderate in tone. The French papers point out that France has always been devoted to peace. She has never questioned the right of Germany to arm. All France claims is the right to self-protection.

The *Temps* says it is the old story of the wolf and the lamb, with the difference that the lamb of 1913 does not fear that it will be devoured.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Mr. Asquith's statement, concerning an expeditionary force, has caused some disappointment and surprise in France, but most of the Paris newspapers display a resolve to make the best of it, observing that frankness and clear knowledge are better than a misunderstanding.

The German Press hails Mr. Asquith's statement with satisfaction. The Berlin papers discuss the article on France and Germany in the *Koelnische Zeitung* in various tones, some thinking it inopportune, and others insisting that the French papers began it. The *Vossische Zeitung* thinks that there will not be much assuagement of the bitterness until both countries have carried their armaments Bills.

CHINESE OPIUM LAWS.

TWO EXECUTIONS AND A REVOLT.

CHENGDU, Mar. 12.

Two merchants were executed here on the 10th inst. for secretly storing opium. Four officers have been killed at Kienchow by the militia for forcing farmers to destroy poppy crops.

LATIN AMERICA.

PRESIDENT WILSON STATES HIS POLICY.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 12.

President Wilson has sketched his policy towards Latin America.

It consists in cultivating the friendship and confidence of sister republics, and in promoting the interests of the two continents in every honourable way. The United States, he says, has no sympathy with men seeking to seize power to advance their own personal ambition.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

FEAR OF RETURN OF THE EX-SHAH.

TEHRAN, Mar. 12.

Fears are entertained in official circles that the ex-Shah, who was reported recently to have left Odessa for Western Europe, contemplates returning to Persia in the spring.

Colonel Hjalmarer, the Swedish head of the Gendarmes, has left for Shiraz in an automobile, accompanied by the French Minister, who is going on an archaeological tour in Fars.

UNDESIRABLE RECRUITS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 12.

Reports from Bareilly show that there is considerable alarm among the European residents and townspeople there owing to the influx of doubtful characters, seeking (strange to say) enlistment in the gendarmes. The feeling is that discipline may be difficult to enforce. Arrangements have accordingly been made to place guards from the 2nd Rajput Light Infantry over the outlying residences of Europeans.

CINEMA EXPLOSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Mar. 11.

As the result of an explosion in a cinematograph theatre at Montecarlo, today, seven persons were killed and forty injured. The audience, mainly composed of children, was seized with panic.

THE BALKAN WAR.

ALLIES ACCEPT POWERS' MEDIATION.

BULGARS SHOW WHITE FLAG TO GREEKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOFIA, Mar. 11.

The semi-official journal, the *Mir*, says that the Allies have decided to accept the mediation of the Powers on the basis of the conditions laid down in London, plus an indemnity. Hostilities will continue in the meantime.

AUSTRIA BUSY WITH PROTESTS AND DEMANDS.

VIENNA, Mar. 12.

It is stated that Austria has taken steps in London with a view to inducing the Powers collectively to demand from Belgrade an explanation of the despatch of additional troops to Durazzo after the Ambassador had agreed to recognise the independence of Albania.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER HAS PROTESTED AGAINST THE DESPATCH OF MONTENEGRIAN TROOPS TO THE ASSISTANCE OF SERBIA.

The Austrian Minister has protested against the despatch of Montenegro troops to the assistance of the Serbs at Scutari, and has requested that they be recalled.

M. Pasic replied that Serbia was compelled to assist her Allies irrespective of the fate of Scutari.

GREEKS PURSUE BULGARS.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

A message to the *Times* from Salonika states that the fighting at Nigrita continued all yesterday between the Greeks and Bulgarians.

The Bulgarians retreated at night across the Karasu River. The Greeks pursued them and burned the bridges. The Bulgarians hoisted the white flag. The Greek losses were 15 killed and 40 wounded, while 120 Bulgarians were captured.

BULGAR-RUMANIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The negotiations between Rumania and Bulgaria have been transferred to St. Petersburg, where they will come within the purview of M. Sazonoff, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Ambassadors.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

INPRISONMENT FOR RUSHING AT KING'S CARRIAGE.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

At Bow Street, yesterday, the Suffragettes claimed that they had a perfectly legal right to petition the King. The Magistrate said that they should have presented the petition through the Home Secretary.

The evidence showed that the Suffragettes go to within two yards of the Royal carriage. Four of them were sentenced, in default of finding securities, to twenty-one days' imprisonment, and the other to a month.

In consequence of letters threatening a Suffragette raid, the Oxford and Cambridge Universities' hostesses are being guarded night and day. The course of the race will be carefully patrolled by police-boats during the race.

It is expected that the King and the Prince of Wales will attend the race. The latest Suffragette device is to send unstamped letters containing a halfpenny to prominent people. If a letter is accepted, a fee of sixpence is payable.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

A Suffragette meeting at Nottingham, at which Miss Kenney was principal speaker, was broken up. Windows were smashed and the platform stormed. The police assisted Miss Kenney and her friends to escape by the rear.

A PERSIAN SUGGESTION.

[A Persian writing to "Truth" suggests polygamy as a cure for the Suffragette evil. In the course of an amusing article, he says, among other things:—I have read with reverence and awe in your paper, "Truth," that one reason for this unending increase of woman-chatter in your midst is that they grow always more and stay at home, while of your fewer men, always the more are going over sea to conquer the world with sword and rifle and jezail. So it was in olden times in my Persia, yet were the women always kept in lowly fear and humility of their natural lords. So why? Because to one lord were many wives and all happy and content. Well so, I have to many of your people asked this, and they tell me that it is too true that it might well be also in your England, but that no one may say it, because of the number and ferocity of your female chatter-monkeys and of your Mollars, who hold it forbidden by your Holy Books.

I think this is a very needful change that you make at once, and for reasons. Take, first, that it is the duty of your men, both to these women and to their Prince, upon whom may the blessing of All-Wise descend, that peace may be in his land. For I read in paper, "Truth," and others, that now are in England many poor women who have no chance to bear children, but must work for little money. Also that they work but ill, and so must work for little money, which yet prevents that some men shall work. So now take away these women, and there is more work for men and for more money. So well. Now, although in all other things little useful, yet it is unwise to destroy them utterly, seeing that they bear men-children, and as yet the wisest men have found no way of coming by children without them, though that may well be to come, so wonderful are the discoveries now permitted us by All-Wise. Also it is pleasant to have them in the house when they are quiet and obedient and comfortably fattened.

DEMOBILISATION.

ON RUSSO-AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

SIGN OF IMPROVEMENT IN RELATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The Austro-Hungarian and Russian Governments have issued an identical communication, stating that the recent exchange of letters between the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Tsar Nicholas have again shown that the events in the Balkans have not affected the feelings of friendship of the two Sovereigns, and that the maintenance of peace continues to be their aim.

The two Governments, therefore, have decided that the purely defensive measures taken in the frontier provinces are no longer necessary. Austria-Hungary is accordingly reducing the number of her troops in Galicia to the normal, while Russia is dismissing the reservists due to be dismissed last autumn.

VIENNA, Mar. 12.

The semi-final *Fremdenblatt* welcomes the demobilisation on the frontiers, as indicating an improvement in the relations between Austria and Russia, and a recognition by Russia of the sincerity of Austria's policy with regard to the Balkans, which makes possible the final obliteration of the sources of Austro-Russian discord.

PRINCE'S GERMAN TRIP.

NO VISIT TO THE COURT OR TO BERLIN.

BERLIN, Mar. 11.

It is now announced that the Prince of Wales will not visit the Court or Berlin on this occasion. His Royal Highness will go to Stuttgart to see his mother's relations.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

An official statement is issued today, which says that the Prince of Wales is going to Germany *incognito* for a few weeks, to study the language. After visiting a few places, his Royal Highness will stay at Stuttgart as the guest of the King and Queen of Wurttemberg.

LORD ROBERTS' CAMPAIGN.

STIRRING SPEECH TO CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Earl Roberts, in the course of a vigorous address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce on national training and the Territorials to-day, emphasised the point that the latter, as at present constituted, could never be efficient.

He pointed out the havoc which a lack of training caused, as exemplified in the Franco-German war and the present war. He urged the vital necessity of a proper Army to support the Navy. When that was achieved, he would pass the remainder of his days in quiet.

TSAR'S DAUGHTER.

SUFFERING FROM ATTACK OF TYPHOID.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 12.

The Tsar's daughter, Princess Tatiana is suffering from typhoid.

TO DESTROY AIRSHIPS.

The Army Estimates include provision for a new gun to destroy airships.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The Army Estimates include provision for a new gun to destroy airships.

LADY SCOTT.

MELBOURNE, Mar. 11.

Lady Scott has sailed for England.

BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LAHORE, Mar. 12.

The Begum of Bhopal yesterday attended the "at home" given by the Mussulman ladies of Lahore at the Moslem Club. To-day a purdah party was given in her Highness' honour by Hindu ladies under the auspices of the Bharat Shri Mahamandal, Lahore, of which Mrs. Sarala Devi is general secretary and the Hon. Mrs. Rai Ramsaran Das, president.

ATTACK ON TREASURY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LAHORE, Mar. 12.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* reports:—A daring attack was made by armed dacoits on the Treasury Guard of the Kasur branch of the Bari Doab Canal in Lahore District. The guards in defending the Treasury were very severely cut and beaten. One arrest was made, the rest of the dacoits escaped.

FRONTIER OUTLAWS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 12.

On the night of the 7th inst. an Indian constable and a servant were carried off from Karabagh, in the Kohat District, by a gang of outlaws.

BANK OF BURMA.

VALUE OF MOOLLA OIL CO'S SHARES.

CLERICAL ERRORS IN ENTRIES OF SECURITIES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGOON, Mar. 12.

In the Bank of Burma case to-day at the Special Sessions of the Chief Court, before Mr. Justice Twomey and a jury, Mr. Holsworth was further cross-examined by Mr. Giles on behalf of Clifford, and made some important statements. Witness said that he would justify the omission from the statement he had made of the securities which the Bank actually held if they were omitted from the records of the Bank. With regard to Mr. Attia's affairs, Rs. 12,763 had been put down as the value of Burma River Transport shares. That would be Rs. 3.4 per share and would not take into account the liability on the shares. With regard to W. J. Cotterell's account, witness showed 13,125 Moola Oil shares as of no value. He had put Rs. 10 a share against Moola Oils in the unquoted securities column of the statement in the Magistrate's Court; that had been put in by a clerical error.

Mr. Giles: A clerical error of Rs. 1,31,000 is an odd proceeding. Witness went on to say that similar entries were clerical errors. He had noticed that statement before he put it in the Magistrate's Court, but he had not noticed the sum of Rs. 1,31,000 wrongly entered in several places as security. He would say those Moola shares were valueless on June 30th 1911. He thought the shares had acquired some value since. That was when they began to get oil. He would not put any value on the shares then or at any subsequent period. He would not have treated those shares to any extent as securities on any date up to the present.

In further reply to Mr. Giles, witness said Mr. Moberly's debt was secured by Moola Oils and Irrawaddy Petroleum. Witness had written to Mr. Moberly saying that if he sold "at that price" even then the sum realised would clear the debt. He admitted that he could not do that without placing a value on Moola Oils. At the time when he wrote to Mr. Moberly there must have been something taken into consideration for those shares. He might have had an offer for a certain number of shares but he did not remember. He had no recollection of the facts on which he had based his value.

Question: You said you could not put any value on these shares on any date subsequent to June 30, whereas when you wrote that letter you must have put some value on them.—Yes, but I cannot remember the circumstances. You cannot reconcile these two statements—I cannot remember the circumstances in which I wrote the letter. Can you reconcile these two statements?—No. Proceeding, witness said he had enquired orally of Mr. Mackey as to the value of the Moola Oil Co's property, its area, extent, block numbers, and so on. Mr. Mackey had said that a small amount of money had been expended on the properties before the companies were formed. Witness had accepted this information as correct. He did not consider that it showed the properties of the two companies to be worthless. As far as he knew neither company had any liabilities to speak of. He understood they were not developing properties themselves.

Witness was taken through Mower and Co's accounts with the Bank, and the Court adjourned for the day.

AN OPERA HOUSE CONCERT

ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION JUBILEE.

As part of the jubilee celebrations of the Alexandra Institution for Girls, a very interesting concert was given at the Opera House last evening and attracted a large audience. The programme had been arranged by Mrs. Millard and Captain Drummond, and having at their disposal instrumentalists and vocalists, both European and Indian, they were able to arrange an entertainment of an uncommon character.

The programme was somewhat long and there is no need to attempt a description of each item. The principal contributions, however, included in the first instance a pleasant rendering by Miss Kemball of "Orpheus and his Lute," while Mrs. Ben Hick in a Hungarian Fantasia of Liszt's played with that accurate technique and expression to which she has accustomed us, and was accorded an undoubted encore. Mrs. Acworth gave one of her delightful recitations with her ready changes of expression in voice and gesture, while Mr. Guibara, who seemed to find unusual depth in his baritone voice gave two short selections which everyone wished might have been longer. Captain Drummond, with "The Devout Lover," sang at his best, which is, to those who know him, appreciation enough, while Mrs. Portlock and Mr. Binning, with violin solo and song, added to the pleasure of the evening. The pupils of the Alexandra Institution, sang two well-studied choruses, and two clever young ladies, the Misses S. L. Pandey, were much appreciated for their mandoline duets, which were encores; other successful contributors were Miss Godrez Pudumjee, Miss D. R. Dady and Mrs. Laxmibai Ranade.

The concert was attended by Lady Sodenham who has shown a great interest in the jubilee celebrations of this institution throughout. His Excellency was prevented from accompanying her by another engagement.

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THE NEW CAPITAL.

COMMITTEE'S DRAFT REPORT.

SIR B. LESLIE'S SCHEME FOR NORTHERN SITE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DELHI, Mar. 12.

The Delhi Town-planning Committee arrived in India in April, 1912. Prior to their return to England at the end of June they submitted a report to the Government of India on the choice of a site for the new capital at Delhi. The site which they recommended for selection was the plain stretching down to the east from the Ridge to the south-west of Delhi, on an area bounded by the city of Delhi on the north, by a line drawn from the Delhi Gate of the city to Sardar Jang's tomb on the east, and by the Ridge on the west.

It was arranged that the Committee should return to Delhi in order to see the late autumn and winter conditions of Delhi and that they should submit their report on the town-planning and lay-out of the new capital before the close of the cold weather. The Committee have now completed this work, and draft of their report on the lay-out of the new city on the Sudder site has been submitted to the Government of India. The first report of the Committee on the choice of the site, though placed in the library of the House of Commons has not yet been made public. Certain considerations arose which made it desirable before taking this step to ask the Committee to submit a special report on the northern site.

POPULAR BUT EXPENSIVE.

Sir Bradford Leslie, a distinguished engineer with Indian experience, had put forward a definitely constructive scheme for siting the new capital to the north of the present city. At the same time a considerable volume of feeling in favour of the northern site found voice and the advantages of this site were strongly advocated in the public Press. In their former report the Committee had come to the conclusion as to what the requirements of the Government of India were. A healthy capital city to be laid out on a large scale, and to be occupied for several months of the year, postulated an area which could not be made available except at prohibitive expense on the northern site. The Committee were therefore requested to investigate the possibilities of effecting such reductions in the proposed area as could render it feasible to accommodate the new capital on the northern site, and were further required to examine the advantages of Sir Bradford Leslie's scheme.

IDEAL SCENIC SETTING.

The Committee, after a careful consideration of the methods of reducing the area required have concluded that even when excluding land for extension and for the location of a military cantonment, the area needed for the new capital alone could not be reduced below five square miles. Sir Bradford Leslie's scheme was subjected to a special investigation by them. The chief points of this scheme are that the submerging of the Jumna River is an operation which is essential in any case, in order to render the present city of Delhi salubrious, and that, if this be effected by constructing an overfall weir at Ferozshah Kotla, there is a possibility of placing a new capital north of the present city, with fine architectural features, in an ideal scenic setting with a lake-front. He claims that the production of a supply of electrical energy at the weir would render his scheme remunerative and that the selection of the northern site with its continuity to the present main Railway Station of Delhi would mean a considerable saving in new railway expenditure. He also holds that the gradual construction of the new capital on the northern site in proximity to the existing accommodation would prevent undue hurry in construction and enable the Government of India to work more efficiently by continuing expansion of their camp offices during the process of construction.

UNFAVOURABLY VIEWED.

The views expressed by the Committee in regard to his scheme are unfavourable. They thought that the salubrity of the present city of Delhi could be obtained by a much less expensive form of river treatment. Unless confined within restricted limits by expensive works his lake would flood a large portion of the Barai plain and the lateral loss by percolation is likely to be great and to affect prejudicially the subsoil water which is already inconveniently high in this area. As his proposal to place the Imperial capital on two square miles of land north of the present city and between the city, the Ridge and the river with half a square mile of reclaimed river frontage added, plus a provision of land on the west of the ridge for extensions and a further area on the east of the river on an artificially raised embankment for minor residences, is made in ignorance of the minimum area required for the new capital. The raising of the half mile of foreshore on the west bank and the creation of building land on the east bank would be a very expensive and lengthy operation. Even after its completion it would not be possible to build for some time to come on the reclaimed areas. The area for future expansion would be in the vicinity of the flooded Barai plain. Expensive pumping or even more expensive artificial raising of the soil level would be required to keep this area even reasonably healthy. The cost of the acquisition of the present Civil Lines would be great and would

cause great inconvenience to the existing commercial community, while although the present main railway station of Delhi could no doubt be used, it would require a facade to the north and the approaches would need reconstruction through urban property, both expensive items. The argument, that by gradual addition to the existing accommodation on the northern site the Government of India could by degrees increase their office and residential accommodation and could achieve a capital city in 1920 at an earlier date and with less inconvenience during the process of creation, will not stand examination. The river frontage would not be fit to build on for a number of years. The demolition and reconstruction of the west of the site would actually reduce the existing accommodation in the early years of the project, while the vast accumulation of labour and material and the blocking and destruction of communications would render life in the city station both unhealthy and inconvenient.

Finally the Committee have been able to show that the production of electrical energy would be small. The condition of the flow of the Jumna preclude the possibility of utilising even this small supply of power continuously throughout the year and as a matter of fact most of the energy provided by the storage would be expended in remedying evils created by storage cells itself.

OTHER OBJECTIONS.

The Committee next considered the more general arguments adduced in favour of the northern site. The problem before them was to decide whether it would be possible to accommodate a city occupying five square miles on this area. The total extra cost of locating a city on the northern site instead of the southern site is estimated by them at £872,000, the excess expenditure being due to the extra cost of land, the diversion of the Najafgarh drain, the treatment of the Western Jumna Canal, the river training works, the raising of low-lying areas and the construction of river frontage. These operations are all essential if an area of the required extent is to be made available and if the scheme is to be made healthy. The advice of the Military authorities was sought by the Committee on the subject of cantonment areas. It was found that no provision could be made for a cantonment on the northern site in any position which can be considered satisfactory to the Medical and Sanitary Services of the Government of India, who were also consulted as to what gave it as their definite opinion that no doubt could exist as to the superior healthiness of the Sudder site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site. The medical statistics relating to the northern site are incontrovertibly that, whatever might be its advantages, its selection for the new capital would be rendered impossible by the unhealthiness of the surrounding area. The disposal of the sewage on the northern site offers also exceptional difficulties. Then there is no room for expansion except in the direction of the lands irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal and Barai plain, both undesirable from the point of view of health, soil and drainage. The desirability of excluding a certain portion of the Ridge from the area to be used for building, and the proximity of this undesirable manufacturing suburb of Sabzi Mandi, would render arrangements for any lay-out on the northern site cramped and inconvenient.

CLAIMS OF SENTIMENT.

These considerations strip the northern site of all practical and economic advantages and leave it with only the support of the claims of sentiment and the association of present use and amenities. The Committee have, however, been able to show that their proposal to place the new capital on the southern site has certainly not less to commend it from the standpoint of sound sentiment and historical claims. While the temporary removal of the northern site have no weight when placed in the balance with the permanent needs of the future, such amenities as now exist on the northern site will be reserved, and receiving in future with the old city of Delhi their fair share of development, will form an attractive and important addition to those of the Imperial capital. It is intended to make public as soon as possible the first report of the Committee on the choice of a site for a new capital, and the subsequent special report on the northern area.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, TRANSFERS, ETC.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DELHI, Mar. 12.

The following transfers of Brigade Commanders have been approved:—Brig-Genl. Fanshawe, from the Presidcy Brigade to the Jubbulpore Brigade, in succession to Maj-Genl. Wallace.

Brig-Genl. Aitken from Ahmadnagar to Poona Brigade, in succession to Genl. Barter.

Brig-Genl. Dobbie from Rangoon to Ahmadnagar.

Colonel A. A. Johnstone, Asst. Quartermaster-General, M-etuff, is appointed Colonel on the Staff, Rangoon Brigade.

Maj-Genl. Melliss, Commanding the Ferozabad Brigade, is transferred to the Quetta Brigade.

Lieut. M. E. Fell, 1st Batt. Connaught Rangers, is appointed to the West African Frontier Force in Nigeria.

Lt-Col. R. R. Renor, 18th Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the 30th January, 1913.

Major Leslie, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, is granted leave for eight months, Major Boileau, R.E. officiates.

Lieut. Fitzpatrick, R.E., is transferred from the Military Works Services to the 1st Sappers and Miners.

Major Stallard, 65th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the 92nd Battery, Sec

Indians, is groundless. There would be no cause for such apprehensions, if the Indian vacancies were not to be filled by a fixed limit. If, however, no limit is fixed, and the successful candidates, whether Indian or European, are selected in order of merit, then I think that the apprehensions would not, after the lapse of years, be so imaginary as the Indian Service would have us believe. Once it is decided that the examination should be held also in India, educational facilities to meet the requirements of the Indian students must be provided. It will train prepare Indians for high offices. It will develop in them the administrative facilities in which they are now held to be deficient. As the Government of India grows more complex, as public trusts grow in diversity and multitude, the demand for administrative staff is higher, in order to meet the altered conditions, and this is an additional reason for allowing simultaneous examinations only with proper safeguards. The future of the country is of paramount importance, before which the interests of a race or community must give way. The right to justice and the right to perfect justice is only possible when due regard is given to this consideration.

Surprise is expressed in some quarters at the fact that the evidence given by H. H. the Aga Khan, I do not so much myself. The pronouncement of the Moslem League, made a few weeks back, of its support of advanced political ideas much in agreement with those of the Indian Congress, might have prepared the critics for the kind of evidence which the Aga Khan was expected to give. When asked whether he was expressing his individual views, His Highness replied that they were shared by many representative Muslims, and that they were in general agreement with the sentiments of the League. For the past two years I have been noticing a steady change in the Moslem sentiment. It is drifting towards the Congress ideals. The attendance of Moslem delegates at the Congress of the last year and the year before was marked, and the utterances of some of their spokesmen were of a pronounced character. Moslems and Hindus are prepared to join hands, and to do so on the basis of friction and estrangement. They have been exchanging compliments over the projects of their respective Universities. The Hindu sympathy with the troubles of Turkey has been keenly appreciated by Mahomedans, and the latter have made the discovery that it was not so very necessary to sacrifice the interests of the Moslem festival, as goats might do as well. We may be pretty sure, the Hindus, on their part, will cease, during their holidays, to hold a noisy musical demonstration in front of mosques, while the faithful are at prayer. If I read the omens aright, the two great races of India are slowly approximating in their sentiments and ideals.

SERVICES COMMISSION. LAST DAY OF BOMBAY SITTINGS.

PARSI MEMBER OF COUNCIL'S VIEWS.

The Civil Services Commission yesterday ended its sittings in Bombay. All the members were present. Mr. Gokhale left after the examination of Mr. Kotahari. The Hon. Mr. Jehangir Kotahari, Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council was the first witness examined. His written statement stated:—The practical results of the present system of recruitment in England for the Indian Civil Service has secured the very best material, so far as character, integrity and sound common sense is concerned for the British Administration in India. I am not in favour of a system of simultaneous examinations in India and in England for recruitment for the Indian Civil Service.

I believe the system of simultaneous examination would result practically in one Indian community monopolising nearly all the posts which would be filled by recruitment by this means in India. Further I hold that the material recruited in India by means of simultaneous examinations would not be equal to or of the same calibre as that recruited under the present system of competitive examinations held in England.

I am not at present in favour of the system suggested of recruitment of a fixed proportion of vacancies in the Indian Civil Service by Natives of India recruited by separate examination in India or separate Provincial examinations. I hold this view as I do not consider the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service in India is a really efficient test of education in the true sense of the word.

I am in favour of a system under which Natives of India could be selected for admission to a limited proportion of vacancies in the Indian Civil Service by means of combined nomination and examination. The examination should be from amongst candidates previously selected by nomination. I do consider it desirable that all classes and communities should be represented in the appointments so made. I would give effect to this principle in the following way:—Reserve 25 per cent. of the annual vacancies in the Indian Civil Service for recruitment in India. Supposing 5 vacancies for filling up in India by this means, each Local Government or Administration or Head of the Province would be called upon to nominate one individual from each representative community as candidates for the vacancies, such persons whose nominations may be approved of by the Government, would be called upon to be subjected to an examination at a central head quarters—say, Delhi, and appointment should be made on the result of this examination. Results should, however, not be judged solely by written tests of knowledge but in addition to the usual strict physical test each candidate should be subjected, at a personal interview before the examining board to a test for his fitness as a gentleman for the high official position and social responsibility.

AGE OF CANDIDATES. I am in favour of the present age limits (22 to 24 years) for candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

Junior Civilians shortly after arrival in India are called upon to exercise Magistrate powers and discharge important executive functions and an early age limit is essential for the duties falling to youth too early in life with unsatisfactory results. The present age limits are sufficiently advanced to secure young men of sufficiently mature judgment. I consider he same age limits suitable for candidates who are Natives of India as those at present for candidates of 25 years of age. The age appears to be a fit and proper one and seems to give satisfaction. As all candidates appear for the examination on an equal footing, there appears no need for differentiation between the age limits for the Natives of India or other natural-born subjects of His Majesty.

25 PER CENT. OF INDIANS. I do consider that a minimum proportion of European subjects of His Majesty should be employed in the higher posts of the Civil Administration. I consider that to 25 per cent. of the posts included in the Indian Civil Service cadre Natives of India might under present conditions be properly admitted under the system outlined above.

Regarding the provincial Service I am of opinion that Government will be well advised to take steps to improve the status and prestige of all branches of the Provincial Civil Service and attract to its ranks the best material available from all the races and creeds of India.

ceding the examination for admission to the service. There was unusual distribution of posts to different communities in the service. In reply to Mr. Gokhale, he said that he had no direct personal experience of university education and his opinions were based on practical experience.

To Mr. Sly he said that he had seen responses from officers in similar offices. Members of the Bombay Legislative Council and Commissioners and others speaking the vernacular most fluently. He had heard them deliver public speeches and he had not been aware of any complaints against their knowledge of the vernacular.

Further, he testified to the interest evinced by the members of the Civil Service in the welfare of the masses. From month to month he said they were moving among the people, visiting villages and huts, speaking to all and always devoted to their welfare and progress.

Asked by Mr. Fisher whether he would insist on the respectability of the families of candidates to the service, he said that it was desirable but not essential. If the applicant had other qualifications he saw no necessity to investigate into their respectability or social standing.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS' VIEWS. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Vice-President, Poona Municipality, and editor of a vernacular paper in his written statement stated:—So far as English boys are concerned, and so far as they may be employed in India, I accept the present system of recruitment. The L.C.S. by competitive examination is generally satisfactory in principle. On the whole, the L.C.S. generally gets such men as are able to discharge their duties in an efficient manner.

There is much to be said in favour also of Indians who may have received training at an English University, obtained a first-class honours degree in the social and political institutions of England—though for a short period and at a young age—and commanded success in open competition with English boys on their own ground. Even when simultaneous or separate examinations for the L.C.S. are granted to be held in India, I should still wish that those boys whose parents could afford the expense to go to England and compete London Examination rather than at the Indian examination. Such boys would, indeed, have to take great risk in point of expenditure. But they would be amply compensated therefore otherwise.

In my opinion the present "system" of the L.C.S. competitive examination is satisfactory in many respects to the Natives of India. The unsuitability of the examination to the Natives of India arises from the following grounds:—

INDIANS AND THE PRESENT SYSTEM. The Indian parents have to make up their mind as to sending out their boys to England for the L.C.S. at an early age of the boys. In many cases they cannot wait till the boys have even graduated and gained adequate evidence of their capacity. When the age for the Matriculation is being fixed at 16 completed, and the University course for the B.A. examination being extended to 4 years, a boy cannot graduate before completing his 20th year. He can pass his M.A. in no case before his 22nd year. This makes it impossible for Indian boys to do all the changes allowed for passing at the L.C.S. examination.

Religious prejudices against going to England may be unreasonable but have to be taken into account as an actual restraining cause. The cost of sending a boy to England for the L.C.S. Examination generally comes to about Rs. 12,000. For Indian parents can afford this. The habits between brains and wealth is greater in India than anywhere else. There are many risks in going out of the country including constitutional ill-health, incompatibility of a foreign climate, want of supervision and affectionate care, temptations of dissipated company, and the boys have all the corresponding advantages on their side, and the advantages also of (1) being able to use their mother-tongue for their studies; (2) general suitability of their environment to their studies and other pursuits during the period of their studies.

I do not think there is any particular advantage to India in the combination of the open competitive examination for the Home and Colonial Civil Services with that for the Indian Civil Service. I don't think there is much that is common between the "details" of the Colonial and the Indian Administrations. The latter would have some meaning and some value at least if the Indian people could enter and reside in the Colonies with the same freedom as we do in Great Britain. A common examination may have the result of inferior Englishmen being assigned for the Indian Service, after the superior men have elected to join the Home and Colonial Services.

FOUR ALTERNATIVES. Further Mr. Kelkar suggested the following alternatives:—

- (1) Simultaneous Examination of an identical nature in England and India at one and the same time, the successful candidates at both the examinations being pooled together, arranged according to rank, and sent up for service in the order of merit; (2) Separate examination in India varying in studies and other conditions according to the local circumstances of India, but the successful candidates in England and India being pooled up; (3) Supplementary examination in India. This assumes that a certain number of posts will be fixed to be given to Indians each year, and the examination will decide by competition what boys will be taken to make up that number if an adequate number has not been recruited in England; and (4) "Alternate Examinations" in England and India. The present L.C.S. Examinations would be held one year in England and in the next year to be held in India. English as well as Indian boys to be admitted to both the examinations; the scheme of studies and the organisation of examination to be the same; only the centre of examination to be shifted from England to India once in two years or thereabouts, according to the proportion between India-recruited boys to England-recruited boys, which Government may deem fit to fix.

usefulness. But it is admitted that Indian boys could fairly well compete with English boys in an examination like the L.C.S. examination. It is often said that, if simultaneous examinations are held in India, the Indian boys would swamp the field. But they could not swamp the field unless they passed in large numbers; and they could not pass in large numbers unless they possessed mental equipment equal in quality to that of English boys.

As I advocate a simultaneous examination in India and the pooling-up of successful candidates according to merit, I do not think it is necessary to fix a proportion for or impose a limitation upon filling vacancies in the Indian C.S. cadre in England or in India.

It is certainly desirable that the different classes and communities should be equally represented in the service. But that only means that it is desirable that the different classes and communities should come in greatest of one another in point of education. That of course is bound to come to pass in course of time. In the meanwhile every class and community must remain content with that share in the service which could be given to it without sacrificing efficiency and without forfeiting the principle of merit and ability alone being the recognised passport to service. If, however, education is to be disregarded as a criterion of efficiency and the distribution of the leaves and fishes of service is to be made in order to secure popular contentment, then the argument must apply with equal force to the case of Europeans who monopolise nearly the 9-10 of the posts in the superior grades of the service. It is a somewhat quibbling principle—either education or popular contentment; but they must not be inconsistent with themselves and vary the principle only to suit their political convenience. No one can have any faith in a deliciously confused arrangement.

Even when part recruitment of the Indian Civil Service by Natives of India is allowed to be made in India itself, Natives of India should still be eligible for appointment in England as at present.

The system of selection by simultaneous examination, suggested above, is to be regarded as supplementary to the system of promoting, to listed posts, officers of the L.C.S.

REQUIREMENTS OF A JUDGE. Regarding Judicial branch he stated: So far as Civilian may be appointed to the Judicial Service, the same system of recruitment, as at present viz. through the L.C.S. examination, in the first instance, will, I think, serve the purpose very well. Even a Judge in India must be a man of general culture and breadth of view first, and a man of special legal training and acumen afterwards. Then, again, it is conceivable that an interchange of executive and judicial duties may take place at either end of the Civil Service. A Judge will be an Assistant Collector when he begins his service, and his departmental knowledge will only add to and not detract from his efficiency as a Judge. On the other hand, a High Court Judge may at the end of his career be called upon to assume the duties of a member of the Executive Council. A Judge with an independent charge has often to do a considerable amount of executive work, and director of the Court machinery under his charge, just as a Collector is at the same time a District Magistrate, and even a Sessions Judge when he is a Political Agent in charge of a State. To begin with a European member of the higher Judicial machinery, and to have passed the L.C.S. examination.

I am in favour of appointing a few I.C.S. men to be District and High Court Judges, but these must have (1) passed Departmental examinations in law to be specially instituted for them; (2) served a course of apprenticeship in judicial work as Sub-judges, and (3) been found to be fit for each Province by the High Court of that Province.

But, I would, by no means, confine the recruitment for the higher Judicial Service only to Civilian. For, it would be a distinct gain to the cause of judicial efficiency if the Indian people could enter and reside in the Colonies with the same freedom as we do in Great Britain. A common examination may have the result of inferior Englishmen being assigned for the Indian Service, after the superior men have elected to join the Home and Colonial Services.

I wish to add that though Civilian may be appointed to the Judicial Service, subject to these conditions, still I am strongly opposed to exclusively reserving any posts in the Judicial Service for them. I have no mind specially reserving any untenable system which reserves a certain number of the High Court Judgeships, and practically all the District Judgeships, exclusively for I.C.S. men.

Recruitment for the Higher Judicial Service should also be made from the Provincial Judicial Service, in which men could be often found who are as able and competent as Civilian.

I am opposed to all differentiation in the subjects for the examination. I do want that the Indian L.C.S. man should be able to hold his head up as being fully the equal of the European L.C.S. man. What is needed is not any patronising differentiation between the studies of the two classes of candidates, but only the removal of injustice and inequality which does exist at present in certain other respects, especially the place of examination and the age of candidates for the examination. What I want only is that the English candidates should have to study more subjects, than at present, having an oriental interest, and that the ground for competition between them and the Indian boys should thus be equalised.

POSTS TO BE RESERVED FOR THE L.C.S.

If any satisfactory arrangements are made for the admission of Natives of India to an adequate extent into the L.C.S. then only can I be in favour of reserving certain posts for the L.C.S. man. Not otherwise, because in that case they will be practically reserved for Europeans. The following are the only posts which, in my opinion, may be reserved for the L.C.S. men of the Bombay Presidency, e.g.

- 1 Member of Council.
- 1 High Court Judge.
- 2 Commissioners.
- 1 Commissioner for Sindh.
- 1 Judicial Commissioner for Sindh.
- 1 Customs or Abkari Commissioner.
- 1 First Grade District Sessions Judge.
- 1 Second Grade District Sessions Judge.
- 1 Senior Collectors.
- 1 Junior Collectors.
- 1 Assistant Collectors.
- 2 Assistant Collectors.
- 1 Legal Remembrancer.
- 1 Inspector General of Police.
- 1 Director of Survey and Settlement.
- 1 Under-Secretaries.

In my opinion these 50 Civil Servants ought to be able to run and direct the administrative machinery of the province in the highest tone of the service. It is misleading to say that the charge of one Civilian exceeds over so many hundred square miles and things of that sort; because administration over Indian people is a very easy matter; especially with the loyal assistance of the many expert head assistants and personal assistants in the departments. A Civilian will be open to

the charge of inactivity if he does not really admit to competence. On principle I am opposed to all such reservation. Natives of India will now be found to be discharging the duties of offices at either end of the Civil Administration ably and satisfactorily, from the Mamlatdars and the Subjudges right up to the posts of Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor, the Governor-General's Secretary of State. That being so, I do not quite see how a claim for the reservation of any of the posts in the intermediate grades of the Service for Europeans is logical or otherwise tenable.

EUROPEANS IN HIGHER POSTS.

I am opposed to a minimum being reserved for Europeans. But only as a matter of practical politics, I am prepared to agree to an understanding (but not a statutory declaration) that a per cent. of the total higher posts may be reserved for Europeans as the maximum for the present. But corresponding to this concession to the European service, I shall insist on a Statutory guarantee that no less than the remaining 50 per cent. posts shall be filled by Natives of India.

A double recruitment is good in principle but defective in practice. For in the present arrangements in India, now in force, with regard to the promotion of Provincial Service men to the higher posts have all the defects of the system of arbitrary selection and nomination.

I am not in favour of the revival of the system of appointment of statutory Civilian. Because that system had been tried for a number of years and been found defective. It exhibited in practice most of the evils of the system of nomination. The appointments made under that system have brought into discredit the Government, and, as also the class of people in whose interest they were made. The system led both to inefficiency and discontent.

I am not in favour of the system of recruiting Military Officers in India for posts in the Indian Civil Service, except in special cases where the peculiar nature of the work or the peculiar qualifications of particular military officers may justify the departure. Indeed I have before my mind eye some remarkable instances in which military Officers proved themselves even more tactful and capable administrators than Civilian. But I cannot on the strength of these instances advocate the appointment of Military Officers for posts in the Indian Civil Service, cadre, indiscriminately. Martial law, may conceivably be sometimes a blessing to the locality or the people under it, but the higher mind instinctively rebels against a state of things in which Civil law and its refinements are put under a ban.

I should favour the recruitment of selected officers from other Indian Services with the exception operative so as to give the benefit both to the Indian as well as European officers.

I am opposed to any differentiation between the salaries drawn by members of the Indian Civil Service and those of the other Provincial Civil Services, holding listed posts.

ORAL EVIDENCE.

Mr. Kelkar's oral evidence reiterated his written statements. He said that the officers of the Indian Civil Service were generally efficient, and he was not opposed to the presence of Europeans in the Service. But he strongly objected to the preponderating influence of European element in the element was distinctly detrimental to Indian interests. Simultaneous examination, were what he would suggest under the circumstances.

Dealing with the present arrangements for admission into the service in answers to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's question, he said that at present under the existing regulations which without being modified, the Government could enforce the limitation that only highly qualified candidates were eligible for admission into the service. But the practice seemed to be otherwise.

In answer to questions put to him regarding the Provincial Service, he said that he would open the service to residents and non-residents of the province. They wanted to see the formation of a national body in India and for the realisation of that they welcomed any one. To illustrate his statement he said that there were a few in the Provincial Service, occupying positions in the Provincial Service as engineers, etc. and they liked them very much.

Mr. Madge tackled him on this, and he answered subsequently that he did not want to go out of his way to invite men to come to the Province and to employ them in this province. The question of nationality had not only touched the service but it had gone deeper. The feeling for it was growing deeper all over the country.

FIRST HINDU BARONET.

The written statement of Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., C.I.E., was as follows:—The Indian Civil Service is recruited by able men on the whole by means of the present system of recruitment by open competitive examination in India and in England, candidates residing in distant countries like India are placed at a natural disadvantage.

The present system of keeping all subjects for examination in India is, in my opinion, proved upon by making certain subjects obligatory. Situated as at present, a candidate will choose only those subjects for his examination in which he is extra strong and which will bring him the maximum number of marks. This course has the tendency to induce candidates to neglect subjects in which they are probably not very strong but which are likely to prove of great usefulness and help to them in their future official career. Such obligatory or compulsory subjects ought to be decided upon and specified, and at least half the number of total marks should be assigned and reserved for them. The following should form the group of compulsory subjects if they are included in the final examination:—English Language and Literature; English Composition; English History; Indian History; Hindustani; English Law, both Civil and Criminal; Indian Law, both Civil and Criminal.

Natives of India labour under the serious disadvantage of being far away from England; and candidates from this country for the Indian Civil Service examination have to face the extra risk of going out alone to a distant country amongst quite different surroundings and a different climate quite foreign to them. At an age when they are at the least is impulsive, and emotional, and requires careful vigilance and guidance to guard against temptations to which adolescence is particularly prone in a foreign country. This is an additional risk to the ordinary one that accompanies submission to examination. All this can be best met by having simultaneous examinations both in England and in India, and candidates that have passed this examination in India may, if deemed necessary, be required to pass some time in England to finish and complete their preparation to join their service in India.

element in the Service, which would be reduced by the introduction of simultaneous examinations. He would not welcome the idea of a separate examination or any other alternative. Failing simultaneous examinations, he was for leaving the present system alone. He would recommend 26 as the age when a civilian should assume duties.

It would be better if civilians were posted for that work directly after the examination, before allowing them to spend years in the executive branch.

BUSINESS MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Lord Islington further questioned him on certain questions connected with his experience as a business man. In reply Sir Chinubhai said that he was a large employer of labour and he found that in the last ten or fifteen years the cost of living had increased by 25 per cent., and the labouring classes had demanded increased wages. Correspondingly the cost of living had increased in other directions and in the case of other classes.

Further, he said he had in his employ seven or eight Europeans who started on salaries of Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 700. He employed Indians also in similar positions and was of opinion that they could turn out as satisfactory work as Europeans. The salaries had increased automatically according to service. He did not employ Europeans who were below 30. His European employees were generally engaged in India; some of them were brought out from England. He thought that Europeans fresh from England could pick up the vernacular of the country in a month.

Questioned by Sir Theodore Morrison on scientific education Sir Chinubhai said that he had arranged for the establishment of a college for scientific education, which he thought was indispensable for the industrial progress of the country. There was considerable opening in the industrial pursuits of the country for young men, but he had a science graduate employed under him.

LEARNING THE LANGUAGE.

To Mr. Chabhal, Sir Chinubhai said that when stating that fresh European arrivals in India were able to pick up the vernacular in six months he had meant only that they would be able to make some sort of acquaintance with the language. But they were not able to speak the language fluently at that time.

As a member of responsible public bodies he was of opinion that it would be better to separate the judicial and executive functions. But he did not know how far this was practicable. On this matter he said to Mr. Fisher that the separation would cause inconveniences to the public and the people would be subjected to moving about from place to place under such an arrangement. To Mr. Heaton he said that he did not advocate a separate method of recruitment for the judicial branch but the separate training which he had suggested in his statement.

To Mr. Sly, he said his European employees were foremen and expert workmen. He had come in contact of two classes of Europeans—the Commercial men and the Civilian. The former mixed more with the people.

A PLEADER'S EVIDENCE.

In his written evidence the Hon'ble Mr. Ganesh Krishna Sathe, Pleader of Solapur, stated:—I consider that the present system of recruitment by open competitive examination is generally satisfactory in principle. It cannot be denied that on the whole Civilian are found to possess a high standard of intellectual attainment and of character which make them generally a capable class of administrative officers.

The system is most unsuitable for the admission of Natives of India for the following among other reasons:—(1) The cost of sending boys to England and keeping them there for at least two years is found by most to be prohibitive. Besides, the expenditure has to be risked for a mere chance of success. (2) Many parents exhibit an unwillingness to send youths to a foreign country to be exposed to the inclemency of a different climate and to the temptation of the new environments. (3) In some cases insurmountable difficulties arise from religious scruples. To remedy this inequality I recommend the holding of the competitive examination simultaneously in England and in India, the standard and machinery of the examination being the same in both cases.

As a result of the present system of having the present competitive examination held at two different centres, viz. (1) in England and (2) India, open in both cases to all natural-born subjects of His Majesty. This change will enable the best talent of the land to compete at the examination and to succeed according to merit, and will remove the existing difficulties. This will also largely meet the legitimate aspirations of educated Indians and remove a chronic cause for dissatisfaction. I think, however, that all successful candidates should be required to spend a couple of years in England as probationary period. This compulsory residence should ordinarily meet the objection raised in certain quarters that a simultaneous examination in India will give men having no knowledge of Western manners, customs and habits of thought.

This subject has engaged the attention of the Government and of the public for a long time and several objections have been pressed for the withholding of the concession, the chief among them being that the service will be swamped with Natives and that this will ultimately become a source of political danger.

CHIMERA OF OVERCROWDING.

This apprehension of overcrowding appears to be a chimera because the test prescribed is so high and the competition so wide that even with the introduction of simultaneous examination in India it is most unlikely that at least for a quarter of a century or more the number of passes will be appreciably large. However, I am of opinion that even assuming that the proportion of Natives will gradually increase, Native officers with such high intellectual attainments and well developed character might legitimately be expected to possess a due sense of their responsibility to the State and the public alike. I am not aware of any instances where Native officers have been found wanting in administrative qualities. These officers have in all important matter to carry out laws and executive order laid down by Government. Again the administrative machinery is by this time so firmly and completely settled that there is hardly any opportunity for Native Civilian to do any mischief not easily remediable.

I am not in favour of filling a certain percentage of places ordinarily held by Indian Civil Service men by Natives of India recruited by means of a separate examination in India or by separate Provincial examination. The present drawback of the system will be to create a feeling of inferiority not only in the minds of the recruits themselves but of their European fellow-civilians merely from the fact that the two examinations happen to be different. This feeling could not be avoided even if we have equally high standard of examination in India as obtaining in England. In fact I should

prefer recruitment both of Europeans and Natives by one and the same system the centres of the examination being hereafter two.

KNOWLEDGE OF CIVIL LAW.

Regarding the Judicial Branch he stated: It must, by itself, under present system of recruitment, the Civilian have hardly any knowledge of the Civil Law when they are selected for it. At present an Assistant Judge is required to do original civil work for nearly six months before he has invested with powers to hear "appeals" but the instruction received and experience gained during this time is not in the least sufficient to make them efficient Civil Judges. Several years elapse before they acquire adequate insight into Civil Law. But during this period of virtual probation instances occur where miscarriage of justice takes place for want of requisite knowledge of Law. They also feel their own weakness in not being able intelligently to follow the arguments advanced by the pleaders for either side and this state of things naturally tends to weaken the confidence and respect which the Bench ought always to command.

I would propose the following alternative remedy:—(1) Every Civilian selected for the Judicial Branch should be made to spend one year at the High Court and should attend during this time both appellate and original Benches of the High Court and should at the end of such period pass a test in Civil Law as the High Court may prescribe, or (2) he may be placed as an apprentice with the Advocate-General or any senior member of the Bar. He should certify that he has fully utilised his time in gaining the necessary legal training. Even under this system the examination recommended above should be insisted upon.

A reform of the method of recruitment for the Judicial Service (Imperial and Provincial) on the lines above indicated will, I have every hope, open a new field for deserving members of the Bar and while it will serve as an incentive to loyalty and hard and honest work among the legal practitioners as a class, it will attract to the Public Service really deserving men of practical experience and capacity.

Mr. Sathe, was the last witness examined. He merely re-affirmed previous suggestions and opinions mentioned in his written statement.

With this Commission closed its sittings in Bombay and will leave for Nagpur to-day.

A. B. PATRIKA'S EDITOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

Mr. Motilal Ghosh, editor of "Amrita Bazar Patrika," has submitted a lengthy memorandum on the Indian and Provincial Civil Services, to the Public Services Commission. He has strongly supported simultaneous Civil Service Examinations in England and India. He has suggested also that if this measure could not be introduced the Statutory Civil Service should be revived on a competitive principle, that is, the method of recruitment should be an All-India open competitive examination. The successful candidates are to be classified in one list, according to merit, and difference made between them and England passed Civilian in respect of pay, powers, pensions and status. Mr. Motilal Ghosh is in favour of a reduction of pay and reduction in the number of Civilian. His main argument in favour of the reduction of pay is that the highest pay of the members of the Ceylonese Civil Service is not more than Rs. 2,000 per men sem. He urges that India should be governed not only efficiently but also according to its means. He objects to an Indian Civilian on the average annual income of an Indian Civilian, only between Rs. 24 and Rs. 27 he is not fit to maintain such a costly service in India. He suggests that the crushing nature of the cost which the maintenance of the Public Services entails on the people of India can be mitigated only by the employment more largely of native talent for carrying on the administration of the country and by reducing the pay and the number of "foreign" Civilian.

He protests against the allegation of the Civilian witnesses that the character of the Indian administration is English. He also says that an English University education is not necessary to make good administrators in India.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF OPIUM REVENUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 12.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 17th inst. Sir G. M. Chitnavis will move that the Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council the desirability, in view of the loss of Opium and Revenue from the financial measures for strengthening the resources of the Government, with reference to the possibility of increasing the revenue under a system of preferential tariff with the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

The Hon. Mr. Sri Ram will move that the Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that an additional Customs duty of 5 per cent. should be levied on sugar imported into India from foreign countries.

The meetings of the 18th and the 19th will be devoted to the consideration and passing of the Indian Companies Bill and Conspiracy Bill.

BENGAL DACOTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

Another dacoty of a serious nature was committed on Monday night in the house of Sardananda Nascar of Shikher-hall near Bar-pore. On the occasion of Sardananda's son's marriage many female relations had come to the house with gold and silver ornaments. The dacots numbering fifteen or sixteen, getting scent of this, raided the house. They first assaulted Sardananda and his son, the condition of whom is critical, and then decamped with such property as they could carry.

ONE CASE OF SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverance to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate case. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a tonic for the heart and will not affect the system, if taken with length of time. Beware of imitations! Of all Chemists—MADON, SONS & Co., Calcutta, Bombay.

KHANDALLA NOTES.

A correspondent writing on Tuesday says:—The signs indicating the approach of the hot weather season have apparently exercised the minds of those who for various reasons have to spend the most of their time in crowded and low-lying places, where damp, heat and other conditions unfavourable to health prevail, to look for places where they can breathe purer air. With this object in view they are now seeking to secure bungalows and hotel accommodation in this pretty little station, which is pronounced to be one of the most salubrious and invigorating of hill-stations, possessing all the elements necessary to build up broken-down constitutions and give new vigour to nerves shattered by overwork and unhealthy surroundings. The military cantonment, depot under its able and hospitable Commandant, Capt. J. G. Carter, has about 60 men under its roof. The Khandalla Convalescent Home with Miss Goldney at its head, and the well-known Khandalla Hotel, are getting gradually filled up. Several bungalows are already occupied and others are being engaged at comparatively high prices.

The Tata Hydro-Electric Works, which extend to a distance of about 15 or 20 miles, have been the principal topic of conversation, particularly among those who prefer Khandalla to any other hill-station in the Bombay Presidency. As far as the Khandalla section of the scheme is concerned, I am told that the excavation and tunnelling operations being completed, a great number of labourers have been removed to other distant places where their presence is required and it is to be hoped that the work on the duct and pipelines will soon be over. It must be admitted that the duct and pipelines in Khandalla, the mountain lake, the waterfalls, the complete lakes at Valvan and Sirvate afford rare opportunities for those who are interested in sight-seeing. The method adopted for the conveyance of the huge pipes from one point to another, the different machinery employed to meet the needs where manual labour fails, and various other objects render the eye when on a stroll along the works, render them very interesting.

H. H. the Maharajah Gaskwar of Baroda and suite arrived at Khandalla on the 8th inst. The party is staying at the Khandalla Hotel in a special bungalow retained for his Highness. Recently the health of the Maharajah had not been of the best and the indisposition has evidently been about his visit to Khandalla. The hotel tennis and badminton courts are being freely used.

The weather at present is simply lovely and the views obtained from several points are exceedingly charming. Those who are fond of active life can satisfy themselves by visiting the Khandalla Tiger Reserve, Salal Pathar, Lohagad and Vespur forts on the south-east and Rajmachi Loh on the north-east of Khandalla. Some of these are whole-day and the others half-day excursions, and all of them are equally interesting in their way, disclosing

THE TWO SERVICES.

There are indications that the Admiralty are doing their utmost to meet the wishes of the officers and men of the fleet, respecting the leave arrangements which they are endeavouring to get adapted as far as possible to the exigencies of the naval service. The great object is to prevent, as far as possible, the present considerable outlay in railway fares which has to be incurred by the fleetmen and their officers, if they are to secure such leave with their relatives and friends as the strenuous work of the crews in warships in home waters permits. Officers and men—especially those who are married—generally establish a home somewhere near, or at the parent port of the ships they serve in, and this is often an expensive matter. It is done, however, as to secure the maximum time at their homes when their ships visit their divisional ports for periodical refits, etc. What is now asked for is that, as far as the exigencies of the Service will allow, the Admiralty, and the Commanders-in-Chief of the sea-going fleets and squadrons will arrange to send the ships to their own ports, and therefore, close to the homes of the majority of their crews in order to give periodical leave. This request would appear to the layman to be a very reasonable one. There is another point which has now become of importance also, and that is, that now the men are allowed to wear private clothes, the railway companies should restore to them the old concession of permitting them to travel in plain clothes with privileged tickets, a favour that was suspended several years ago.

The money resolution in connection with the Naval Bill has been passed in the Canadian House of Commons amid scenes of patriotic enthusiasm by 115 to 83, which means that £7,000,000 will be spent on "Dreadnaughts" for service anywhere, instead of on two fleet units for Canadian waters, as was proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in an amendment. Since all but seven Nationalists voted with the Government, it is clear that the Dominion as a whole is anxious to do her duty on the sea. Both parties are committed to heavy expenditure. The only difference is as to the method of spending the money. A dramatic sign of the seriousness with which good Canadians view the question was Colonel McLean's vote against his own chief in the person of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. As an Imperialist, he felt bound to support Mr. Borden. There is much talk among the Liberals of forcing an election on the Naval Bill; but, it may be doubted if they will be able to do anything of the kind in Canada's present mood. If organised obstruction is attempted on the second reading of the Bill, there will be a sturdy fight in its defence by the Government, which will endeavour to bring it to a final vote as speedily as possible. This is indeed, of the essence of their policy. All along Mr. Borden's contention has been that the people have already sanctioned the measure by giving him an overwhelming majority in 1911. And that he has no intention of withdrawing it from the House, and would not consider it a permanent policy later.

The concession of being allowed to wear plain clothes on shore, on certain occasions, which has been granted to all petty officers and brigades of all ratings on the lower deck, is much appreciated in lower deck circles. It will be more especially prized at the naval depot ports where there are large naval establishments—both ashore and afloat. Most of these establishments are schools where the very pick and flower of the fleetmen go through courses of instruction, lasting from a few weeks to twelve months, in order to specialise in such subjects as wireless, signals, gunnery, torpedo, or submarine work. A very large number of these men are petty officers, and many of them are married men, who take their wives and families with them if they are not already living in the port. To such men the privilege of wearing plain clothes on shore leave is a real boon, and has long been pleaded for by them. Privately, and taking all risks, the men have for many years done what they will in future be allowed to do by the Regulations, and put on plain clothes in the depot towns on shore leave and long leave. This practice will now be regularised after surviving several attacks by the C-in-C's of the home ports in the past. No doubt the Admiralty have been influenced to grant this concession by the success that has attended similar concessions to soldiers, who have never abused the privilege granted to them a few years ago. The Naval Regulations are a little tight at the moment, but no doubt they will presently adjust themselves, by breach or observance, to meet the conditions of to-day.

Although a great objection is generally raised against official issues, yet there are some exceptions, and it is thought that officers' swords might be included in that category. At present, candidates on joining the Regular or Auxiliary Forces can either obtain these from their tailors or from a sword manufacturer. The former, as a rule, supply an article made on the Continent, and it is feared, often of inferior material; the latter charge an unnecessarily high price. In most cases, the young officer has no knowledge of what his sword should weigh or measure, or to what tests it should be subjected. The number of sabres joining the forces can be put at 100,000, so there should be no difficulty in stocking and issuing a supply of swords from Weidman on payment. These would have been obtained by the authorities in large quantities by tender, to a sealed pattern, and would pass official tests, bearing a mark to that effect. A reliable article at a fair price would be thus assured to the purchaser.

It is stated in Germany that on February 9, the Government gun factory at Spandau was broken into, and the plans of the new field gun were abstracted. This is not the first indication that Germany is preparing a new and powerful field gun to replace the present converted 15pr., which is far inferior to the French gun. France also has a new gun in hand. Our own authorities refuse to look ahead, and grudge the small sum required for experiments to produce the 16pr. This, as has been proved to the cost of the taxpayer, is very poor economy, and results in a lamentable waste of time and money when the Woolwich designers are called upon to produce a new weapon without a chance of trying it beforehand.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No. of cases of plague in Bombay city reported to S.M. on the 11th & 12th March 1913.

Attacks	Deaths
13	1
10	1

BRIEF AND PITHY.

IN THE "GOOD-OLD DAYS."

Mr. J. L. Maxse may thank his stars that he lives in the twentieth, and not in the seventeenth, century, writes Mr. P. in "London Opinion." I have been looking up old records to ascertain how the House treated in days of old witnesses who dared to trifle with the dignity of the House or any of its Committees, and I stand appalled at the punishment which the House might inflict on poor Maxse, if it cared to follow precedent. Mr. Edward Elworthy, for example, in 1821, and here is the little sentence that was passed upon him: Not to henceforth bear arms or to be a competent witness in any court of justice; to ride from Westminster to Tower Hill with his face to the horse's tail, and holding the tail in his hand; to stand in the pillory in Chapside; to have his ears nailed; to be publicly whipped at the cart's tail; to be fined £5,000; and to be imprisoned for life in Newgate. On reconsideration, however, the House weakly but graciously agreed to forgo the nailing of Mr. Elworthy's ears.

THE HARDY SCOT.

This is the time of the year when the Men Who Walk Into Town in the morning start their season "according to the Glasgow News." A little army of pedestrians have begun to eschew the morning tram and trams. In one suburb three miles from the centre of the city some of the residents have formed an Into Town Walking Club. Each member is supposed to perform the journey afoot at least three mornings in the week and the subscriptions have to be used to supply the man with the hardiest of boots at the end of each month with a new pair of boots!

THE ANTIQUE MANNER.

Mr. Hubert Cesinsky's revelations at the Delphian Coterie of the shocking amount of mock antique that is sold to the public as genuine have roused some indignation in Victoria-street and Wardour street (says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian"), and it has been said that the public are themselves to blame for expecting any old-looking piece to be really old. They suppose the piece to be antique, say so, and who is the dealer that he should be so impolite as to contradict and explain that it is a replica and so lose a customer! There is something in it, and a warm confirmation of one's flatteringly estimate of a piece is certainly common experience. I had a good instance of this recently in a little Chiswick old furniture shop. I was looking at a dingy table of a particular type, and said it was of the style of a Cromwellian table. "Yes, sir," the dealer said, giving it an affectionate rub, "many and many a meal 'as Cromwell'd off this same table!"

MISS LOUIE FULLER, in her Life, just published, relates a conversation with Kawakami and Sada Yacco. His little boy, five years old, was always drawing, and Miss Fuller remarked that the eyes of his figures were drawn in a very peculiar manner. "It is because the European eye is quite like the eye of a fish," explained the father. Miss Fuller then asked him what Europeans looked like from a Japanese point of view. "All Europeans resemble pigs. Some of them look like dirty pigs, some like clean pigs; but they all look like pigs."

POLICE DIGNITY.

A citizen of Portsmouth was a few evenings ago walking along the pavement just outside the Police Department at the Town Hall of that town when an attempt was made to relieve him of his watch and chain. The thief (says "Truth") managed to get hold of the chain, but the prompt application of a stick made him release his hold, and he scuttled away. The victim started in pursuit, and being provided with a police whistle, he blew it lustily. For a quarter of a mile he continued the chase, passing a constable who was regulating a queue at a theatre door. Eventually the pursuer discontinued the chase, and the constable who had been regulating the queue arrived on the scene. The thief had disappeared, and with the constable, the latter thereupon threatened to report the complainant for interfering with him in the execution of his duty.

MAITRE LABOUR'S MISTAKE.

Maitre Fernand Labrie made a little mistake on Shrove Tuesday (says J. N. Raphael in "The Bystander"). Shrove Tuesday was, as you know, of course, the first day of the Carnival. There was no doubt at all about it, because everybody in the Aztec Court except the Crime Trust prisoners were confetti in their hair and sprinkled on their shoulders. So when a gentleman of colour went up to Maitre Labrie and told him he had come to take the oath, as he had duly qualified for practice at the Bar, Maitre Labrie, who, as the batonnier, or father confessor, of the Paris Bar, is the man to introduce new members to the President of the High Court, clapped the negro on the shoulder, told him he couldn't place him for the moment, but that he was excellently disguised, and that the joke was a good joke. The gentleman of colour was a little bit annoyed. He produced papers, and Monsieur le Batonnier apologised. For the gentleman of colour was Prince Arin Olanilo B-hanzin, son of the conquered King of Dahomey, and he is now a duly qualified lawyer.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATE E.T.

	For week ending 21st Feb. 1913.	Total from 1st April 1912 to 21st Feb. 1913.		For week ending 21st Feb. 1912.	Total from 1st April 1911 to 21st Feb. 1912.
Vessels piloted out to harbour.	23	1,137	29	1,094	
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	27	1,188	29	1,103	
Vessels at port and in harbour.	19	848	14	780	
Vessels at anchor.	1	84	...	60	
Vessels warped.	1	66	1	60	

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BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

MARCH 13.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chaudhary.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

67-12—23-12—D J Mantri Luxman Jeyram vs Radabai widow Captain and V.

70-12—Payne and Co Jam Mahomed Rahimulla and Co vs Kacimbhoy Salehoy and others Edgell G W and Co.

71-12—31-12—Payne and Co Malraj Khatun vs The Bank of India Ltd. and others Craigie B and Co; Bhalshanker K and G. Motichand and D. Payne and Co.

72-12—31-12—Craigie, B and Co. The Bank of India Ltd vs Narandji Dewarkadas and others. Bhalshanker, K and G. Motichand and D. Payne and Co.

74-12—27-12—Mulla and M. Burjorjee Ruttonjee Bomanjee vs Bhagwandas Parashram Tyabji D and Co.

59-12—13-12—Mulla and M Bawa Mya Pir Bara Mya vs Pir Abdul Kader Pir Dada Mya and others. Payne and Co.

For decree absolute.

135-12—Jam R and D K H. Bhojraj vs Hassamulla Mulla Hakimji—Nisakh K and Co.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw W. Davur.

Long Causes.

986-12—Bicknell M and R and Co Shiv-mondas Pragas vs Byramji Nuserwanji Patel Smitham B and Co.

594-12—Subnis and G—Rni Titaboi vs G. M. Duple Duph F and D.

938-12—Wadia G and Co Jesang and another vs Bai Jabuk widow and another Dubash and P.

953-12—In person Bai Jabuk widow vs Jamnadas Thadas.

981-12—Tyabji D and Co Narayan Balaji and another vs Ganpat Mahadeo Mohili and others Bhimji and Co.

1279-12—Hiralal and Co The Indian Finance Corporation vs Manekji Nuserwanji In person.

605-23-12-12—Crawford B and W The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs Sir Adanji Peerbhoy Edg G W and Co.

1006-12—D J Mantri D K Shukla vs The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg Co Ltd Craigie B and Co Vateha and Co.

598-12—Malvi H M and R Lakshmechand Karayala vs Abdul Hossain Mahomedbhai Patel and Co.

1023-12—Ard H D and Co Madad Gopal Chaudhary vs Fatechary Abdul Kayoom Little and Co.

806-12—Edg G W and Co Hirachand Premji vs Bai Hiralal Mulla and M.

1032-12—Wadia G and Co Hurivalabhdas Subnis and G.

312-12—Nannu H and Co Jankibai vs S G. Valengkar Subnis and G.

789-12—Dadachandji and P Bhikchand Tejmal vs Ravatmal Lakshmechand Ard H D and Co.

935-12—Judah and S Lakhmihai vs Hariba V Varhe Subnis and G.

609-12—Dik and P Indermal Kundunmall vs N R Shroff Mulji K and T.

1029-12—Unwalla and P Gokuldas Dhunjai vs Ramchordas Nanji.

1078-12—Bick M and Co The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd vs Sarabhai Dayabhai Seth Edg G W and Co.

1134-12—Unwalla and P Valibhai vs Gokaldas Karsandas Madi K and C.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Commercial Cause.

636-12—Madhewji K and C Chogmal Pal-kisondas vs Jaynarayan Kanayal Molvi H M and R.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioners Report.

768-81—Payne and Co Haji Jamal Haji Ibrahim vs Haji Oomer Haji Ali Mahomed Molvi H M and R.

Long Causes.

114-12—Payne and Co Abdulla Hajd Mowji and Co vs ha Vanmali Fetha Jam R and Co.

290-11—Edge C W and Co The Gujarati Ginin and Mfg Co Ltd, vs R D. Sethna Payne and Co.

577-11—Daphany F and D The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed Ardes: hir N D and Co Jehangir M and S.

784-12—Smetam B and Co. Beramji Bomanji vs Manekal Manchershah.

724-12—Dubash Bhogilal Mangalal vs Ranchordas Varjiwandas.

578-00—Nannu H and Co Ibrahim Abdullally vs Maacha and Co. Madhewji R and Co. Manekal and T.

533-12—Tyabji D and Co. Jetram Keda-math vs Gajamal Chirangilal Motichand and D. Edgell G W and Co; Craigie B and Co.

455-11—Mulla and M Adanji Amarbhoy vs Abdullally Lookmansey Payne and Co.

4-12—Manekal and T. Hiralal Hujri-wan and others vs Pureshotam Pitamber and others Raghawaya N and Co.

970-11—Raghawaya N and Co. Dastur and Co. Radabai, widow and another vs Walibai widow Manekal and T.

824-12—Payne and Co. Bhowandas Vira-mal and Co vs Hakinji Tajibhai Jehangir and S.

891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed vs Khatizabai Tyabji D. and Co.

1030-12—Motichand and D. Messrs Chuni-lal Motichand vs Jitibhai Bhagwan Purnanand and Co.

686-12—Ardeshir H D and C. Dinbai widow and others vs Basil Norman Lang and others Pestonji R K and Co. F P. Pavri; Edgell G W and Co.

688-09—Payne and Co. Hormasji Nuser-wanji Vakil vs Abdul Rahim Ayub and others Payne and Co; Pestonji R K and Co.

342-12—Mulla and M. Framji Hormasji Pavri vs Shapurji Perasha Soona-walla Jamshedji, R and Co.

340-10—Little and Co. E A Currim vs Abdul Kayum Ebrahim Mulji K and T.

1378-12—Payne and Co—Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer vs Mahomed Jaffer Ramjanali—Little and Co.

832-11—Bhaishanker K and G—Lakh-midas Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd, vs Gordhandas Khatau—Edg G W and Co; Craigie B and Co.

25-12—Madhewji K and C—Gopaldas Karsandas vs Valibhai widow—Unwalla and Co.

738-12—Payne and Co—Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dyan vs Kapur-chand Mohunji Little and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Short Causes.

123-19—Captain and V. Dalsukrai Gulab-chand vs Abdul Sakur Ismail.

601-12—Captain and V Esmal Nur Maho-med Cassum vs Abdul Sakur Ismail.

1239-12—Malvi H M and R. Nagindas Jodhray vs Hardwarimal Gangaram.

1238-12—Captain and V Haji Noer Maho-med Cassum Mina vs Adanji Jivaji and others.

1340-12—Captain and V Haji Nur Maho-med Cassum Mitha vs Dula Hossain Essaji.

35-13—Amin and D C C Malajan vs D A. Shroff Hiralal and Co.

44-13—Mulji K and T Nowroji Hormusji vs Piraj Malooji.

118-10—Dikshit and P Kurban Hossain Abdul Hossain vs Karamali Mulji Muhamadalil.

119-13—Wadia G and Co R M Kooka vs Abdul Karim Gulam Rasul and others.

120-13—Wadia G and Co R M Kooka vs Shaikh Mahomed Gulam Rasul.

161-13—Judah and S Jaffer Huseinalli vs Nowroji Jamshedji.

189-13—Sham and H The Pioneer B K and Co. U C A Thelie.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1-13—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co. a firm Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash and others Pestonji R K and Co.

39-12—Payne and Co R D Sethna Velji Devji Ardeshir H D and Co.

1085-12—Edg G W and Co. Narandas Topan up R D Sethna Payne and Co.

676-13—Subnis and G. Ashabai vs Messrs Mulji and Khambatta Mulji K and T. Chitnavis M and K.

1190-12—Hiralal and Co Hari Bhan Lupne Motabhai Dhanjeshwar Darukhanawalla Pestonji R K and Co.

887-12—In person (paper) Ranchhod Ajubhai and another vs Messrs Mitchell and Co. a firm and others Pestonji R K and Co Edgell G W and Co.

1353-12—Mulji K and Th. Bai Nandagavri widow vs Mahomed Hossain Tharia Topan and another Captain and V Manekal and T.

1305-12—Captain and V Mahomed Husein Tharia Topan vs Bai Nandagavri widow Mulji K and Th.

859-12—Bhaishanker K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co. Ltd vs Bai Bahadur Motilal Shival Bikkul M R and Co.

242-12—Mulla and M Poohoomal Bros. a firm vs Popatlal Moradas Jariwalla and another Jamsaji R and D.

184-12—Mulla and M The Same vs Kallandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another Jamsaji R and D.

774-11—Little and Co Hossainbhai Abdul Kadar Vase vs Shaik Adam Hossainally Vasi and another Edgell G W and Co.

375-12—Captain and V Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachwoodin Dhine vs Vazeer Begum widow Chaw B and Co.

441-09—Little and Co Mathendadas Gocul-das vs Teheran Girdharidas Jam K and D.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Mar. 12.

No rain is reported except a few falls in Assam. The weather is not yet settled in Northern India, but no rainfall of importance is likely during the next day or two. Forecast:—A few light falls in Baluchistan and Assam.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature has fallen and is in defect both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so. Temperature has fallen and is in defect to the west of a line joining Veraval and Allahabad.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time, 12th March, 1913, was 29.924 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 10 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30.00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 0.1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 3 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 13th March, 1913.

153. Arms.—All Arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters, before 12 noon on the 15th instant.

Members are reminded that the promotion exam. for Arms to Head-Quarters will be held on, counts towards the Bay of Challenge Cup.

194. Parades.—Parades will be held at Head-Quarters, Cannon Road, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. for all those members who have not completed 20 parades.

195. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Service medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

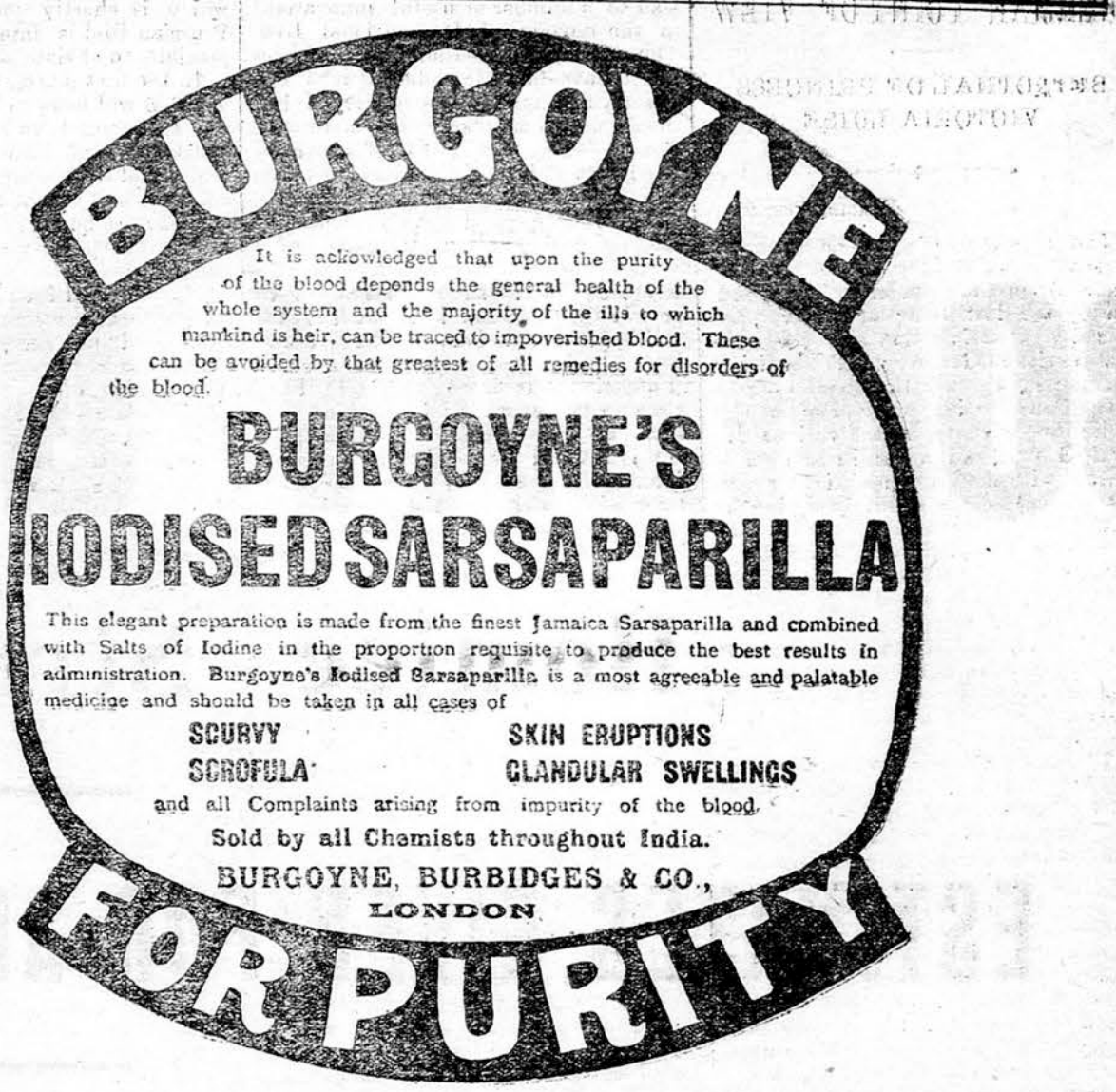
196. Leave.—Leave is granted to the non-commissioned officers:—

No. 78: Vol S. C. Mian, "L" Coy. from Ma ch to 9th Jan. 1913.

No. 700: Vol. J. P. o. "D" Coy. from 8th March to 31st August 1913.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, O'g. Adit R. V. R.

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